

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

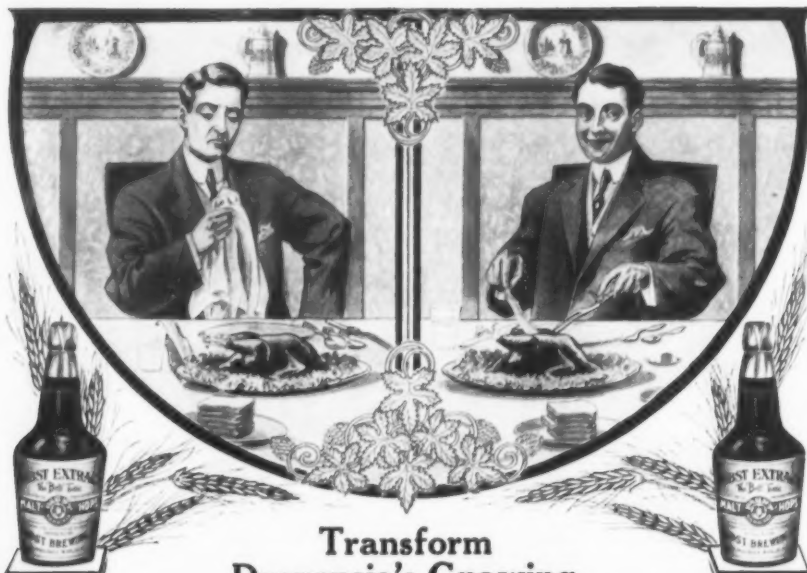


THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

DRAWN ESPECIALLY FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY ARTHUR E. JAMESON

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Of what use is a feast without an appetite? Or, what is more distressing than a stomach that will not digest the food it craves? These are the signs of dyspepsia. If you let them go unheeded, you sow the seeds of weakness which will blossom in disease. Before you know it you will be fast in the aggravating grip of dyspepsia—irritable, peevish and lacking in ambition and energy. You can overcome these feelings by using

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A Library Slip, good for Books and Magazines, is packed with each bottle.

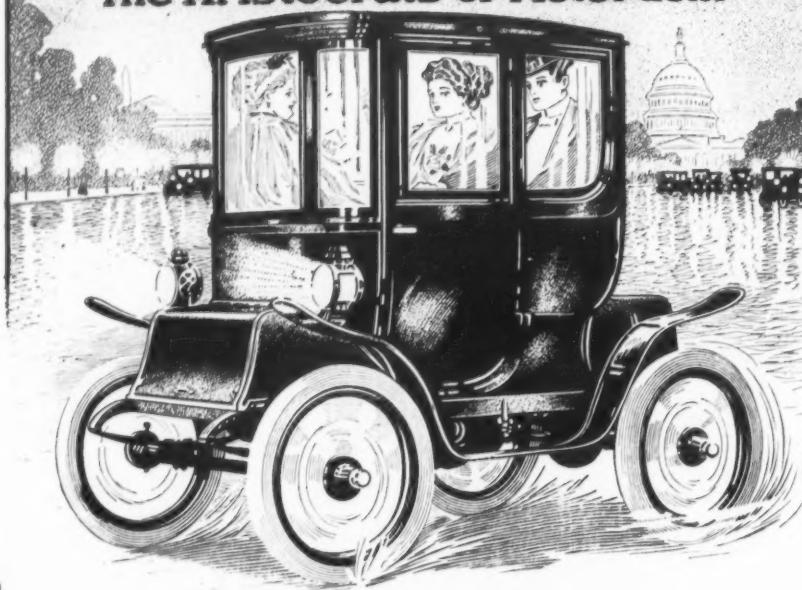
Booklet and Picture "Baby's First Adventure" sent free on request.

PABST EXTRACT CO.

DEPT. 14

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Baker Electrics The Aristocrats of Motordom



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Photogravure in blue-black, 12 x 16.
Fifty cents.

By James Montgomery Flagg.



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Fifty cents.

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SOMEHOW or other, the smoker's den really doesn't have artistic pictures on its walls.

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Judge's Quality Prints

When neatly framed in black-wood these prints will show up very well.

New Print Circular, "For Lovers and Others," now ready. Sent on application, for a 2-cent stamp.

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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"In God We Trust."

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Thursday, April 14, 1910

No. 2849

True and False Economy.

AS A PEOPLE we are coming to see that the general spirit of extravagance in living developed in recent years has to be curbed. In spite of this, the politicians in Congress are permitted to continue numberless drains on the Federal treasury. For example, take our "dead" customs ports. In forty of the 160 customs ports, the collections fail to equal the maintenance cost, and in twenty of these forty the difference is so marked as to be laughable. At the port of Alexandria it cost \$1,224 to collect \$10; at Crisfield, Md., \$3,286 to collect \$95; at Portsmouth, N. H., \$3,573 to collect \$221; at Egg Harbor, N. J., \$4,221 to collect \$167, and at Annapolis \$956 to collect \$3. That these dead centers have not been abolished is no fault of the Treasury Department. Repeatedly the Secretary has asked Congress to rearrange the districts, but the politicians need these appointments even though good government cries out against them.

The President has just been calling the magazines to account, charging them with being responsible for the postal deficit. As to this, possibly the government is paying too much to the railroads for the transportation of second-class matter. In any event, any advance in postage rate for the sake of economy would either kill off weekly and monthly publications or necessitate increased subscription prices, and thus be a hardship to all the people. Let us have economy by all means, but let us start at the spots where sheer wastefulness of the people's money now reigns. The abolition of these dead centers of commerce cited above would save outright many thousands of dollars annually. And this is only one of thousands of leaks which no reputable business house would permit. As another example, a reorganization of the Land Office would result, says Commissioner Dennett, in a yearly saving of about \$200,000. And so it goes in a thousand other places.

What Collector Loeb has accomplished in the way of economy at the port of New York shows what is possible in nearly every Federal office in the country. The government ought to be managed as economically as any successful private business. When that is done, there will be no deficit. It seems to us that the economy program for the administration is cut out along these lines.

In harmony with such reform is Senator Aldrich's proposition for a committee to investigate and reorganize the methods of the executive departments. The present salary rolls were created at a time when the spoils system had not been replaced by the civil-service reform, so that there are many salaries out of proportion to duties performed, and many "berths" which might be abolished. For example, there are cases where grown men fill the position of "messengers," doing the work of an ordinary office boy, and receiving for this arduous and exacting labor from sixty to a hundred dollars a month. The committee would find, too, a few clerks overpaid for doing inconsequential work, and some superiors, doubtless, who are underpaid. By a readjustment tardy justice would be done to the few belonging to this latter class, and, on the whole, great economy would be effected.

Rockefeller's Genius in Benevolence.

ON THE subject of riches, one clear teaching of the Bible is stewardship. That he considers he holds his wealth as a steward for the benefit of mankind, John D. Rockefeller makes plain in the proposed Rockefeller Foundation. Its purpose and scope should be sufficient to disarm criticism, but there are those who see a grave menace lurking in the shadow of its size and perpetuity. Those representatives of the wealthy class who spend their money upon all conceivable luxuries, vices and extravagances, and pass on immense fortunes intact to their heirs, appear to some people less deserving of criticism than the other class who, in spite of their riches, live the simple life and then give the bulk of their wealth to the needs of the world. But no one will hear the criticism more patiently than Mr. Rockefeller, and if there is anything to be learned from it, we may trust him to learn it.

The bugaboo of vast power which such great resources will put at the "uncontrolled disposal" of a few men is easily exorcised by the terms of the Rockefeller Foundation charter itself. It states specifically that it "shall be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of the Congress of the United States." In the administration of a great fund under such a charter there would be no possible menace, whereas there might be an element of danger in case a fortune of that size were left intact in the family and there should arise a race of Rockefellers who possessed not the spirit of the present head of the house or of his son. Mr. Rockefeller, it would seem, has more faith in future generations than his critics have. The removal of the "dead hand" is the outstanding quality of the bene-

faction. Mr. Rockefeller wants his money to go on serving humanity for centuries to come, and he is too far-seeing to impose narrow, selfish restrictions as to how it shall be used.

The value of many an endowment to-day is curtailed a hundredfold by peculiar conditions, usually of a religious nature, imposed through the wills of donors. Mr. Rockefeller recognizes that society is constantly in evolution, and he has accordingly provided to meet the needs of each generation or century as they appear, just as he would do himself were he living. This is a noble vision of world service. Since retiring from business he has been directing, to the problem of distribution, the genius once devoted to accumulation. The same economic principle which characterized the amassing of his fortune—the prevention of waste—will make notable its distribution. The Rockefeller Foundation will be conducted along the lines of highest economy and efficiency, and will prove to be a model and incentive for all philanthropies. Missionary boards and religious endowments in general, we predict, will learn many valuable lessons from it in regard to administration in the coming years. All benevolence will be lifted to higher levels. In taking up the mission of teaching the world how philanthropy can be most economically and efficiently practiced, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., has before him a task as stupendous as his father had in creating the greatest industrial corporation in the world. The application to benevolence of the sound principles governing business success is, in itself, one of the largest contributions benevolence has ever had.

The Reproach of Our Cities.

POLITICAL corruption has made the average American city a byword abroad and a reproach at home. It seems incredible that in a city like New York, with its leading philanthropists, statesmen, financiers and ministers, and with a great body of high-minded men in the rank and file, such a condition of affairs could exist as Mayor Gaynor found after his election. But the reforms he has set a-going are as amazing as the conditions were corrupting. By reorganizing bureaus and by lopping off thousands of useless positions, an economy of nearly, if not quite, two millions of dollars will at once be effected. How much more will be saved no one can tell. But even more remarkable is the *esprit de corps* created in all the departments. The sententious advice he has given to various commissioners and heads of departments might well be collected and published under the title, "Gaynor's Primer for Mayors of Boss-ridden Cities." For such a publication there is a big field. Note a few quotations. "All political and outside influence is to be abolished." "Promotions and appointments are to be made without political influence." "Official favoritism and graft must cease." "Street laborers are to be as honest when working for the city as when in private employment." And, as a sort of climax, "Padded pay-rolls must come to an end."

This last is "the unkindest cut of all" to poor Tammany Hall. Under this new and strange régime, it has been whispered that some of the erstwhile hangers-on of that ancient institution have been seen in the "bread-line," and thousands have so fallen that they have even had to go to work. O tempora! The first two moons of Mr. Gaynor's administration have shattered so many traditions that we are informed that many of the Tammany associations or clubs are dropping to pieces. And they will continue to drop, for the sole and sufficient reason that they have lost "the cohesive power of public plunder." Be it said, however, Tammany Hall has not offended above all; for this same cohesive power has been the binding force of political organizations of both parties in other of our great municipalities.

In the new era upon which New York has entered, its primacy should give its example great influence. And if at the end of this administration we shall still be able to speak as enthusiastically as all friends of good government are now glad to express themselves, Mayor Gaynor will have placed his name in Row A of municipal reformers. We said after his election he had an unequalled opportunity; so far, at least, he has measured up to it, and we do not altogether agree with our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Sun*, that the mayor is possibly getting a little more credit than he thus early deserves.

The Plain Truth.

THE MOST dangerous modern pet is the bulldog. Dog shows have given an undeserved popularity to this species of the canine family, for he is as much out of place upon the streets of a city as a wild beast from the forest would be. Harmless as a pug at times, no other domestic pet can be so deadly when aroused. Every few days the papers relate how some "hitherto harmless" pet kills or maims for life some little child upon the streets.

THE PERILS of a great city are once more illustrated: A crowd in an elevated train in New York on a recent Sunday afternoon was suddenly confronted by what appeared to be a frothing maniac. He began firing at random from a loaded revolver, wounding one man seriously and driving the trainload of passengers through the windows and doors as rapidly as they could go. Several stalwart passengers grappled with him, and with the help of policemen landed him in a station house. When he was searched, a badge was found pinned on his vest. He was one of New York's "Finest." He was simply a drunken policeman, a relic of Tammany's misrule.

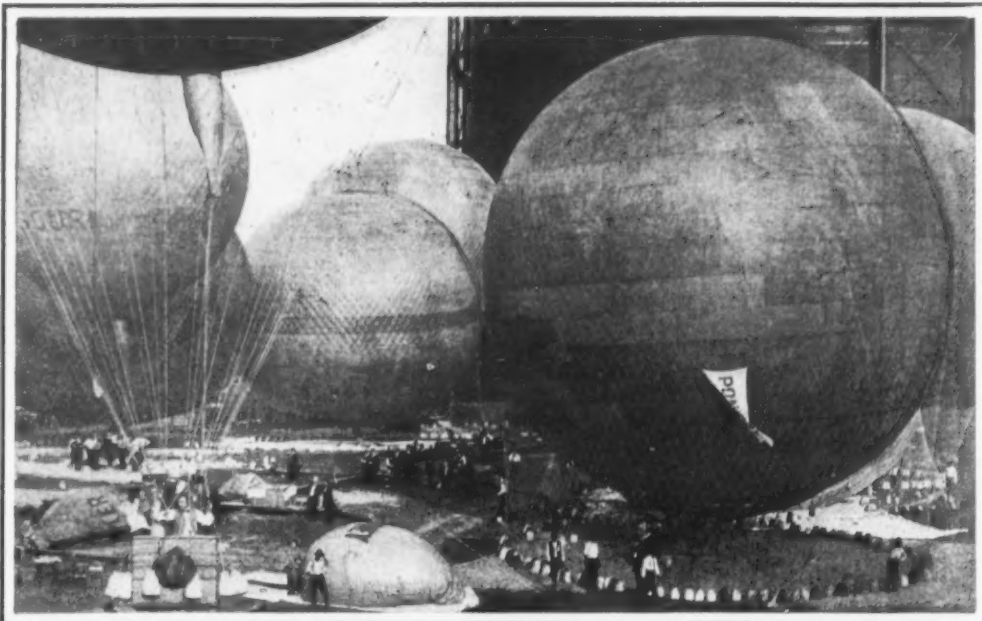
A PROHIBITION reader in Georgia writes a very bitter and sarcastic letter in reference to the recent acknowledgment by ex-President Roosevelt of the gift of three gallons of thirty-year-old Kentucky whiskey sent to him in Africa last fall by General John G. Castleman, of Louisville, Ky. Our correspondent says that at this time, when the saloon is going out of fashion and intoxicating liquors are being excluded from so many States, it is unfortunate that so great a man as Colonel Roosevelt should accept, with hearty appreciation, the gift of three gallons of whiskey. Our correspondent should at least be satisfied with the fact that the whiskey was sent out of the country, to the wilds of Africa. What became of it there has not been disclosed. If all our whiskey were sent to Africa, what would happen?

SAID a railroad conductor, coming out of Chicago on a limited train for New York, "Talk about the decay of religion! I don't see it. Lots of people travel on Sundays, it is true, including commercial travelers who want to be in New York bright and early on Monday morning, and Jews who have their own Sabbath and therefore feel free to travel on the Christian Sunday; but on Easter it is different. That is the leanest Sunday of all the year. It beats election day, when every one usually stays at home to vote. Folks like to enjoy their Easter Sunday together, whether they are Jews or Gentiles, and they are doing it more and more. It is a day of thanksgiving and fellowship, with a kind of a church flavor about it that no other Sunday and no other holiday has. Take that as the conductor's view, and it is the solemn truth."

ALL SORTS of statements have been made in reference to the Vatican's refusal to receive Colonel Roosevelt excepting on conditions to which the latter would not concede. After all, as the ex-President himself has said, it was simply a personal matter. Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, sensibly says that the Pope has his rules governing the admission of visitors, and Mr. Roosevelt has his views as to his own course of independent action. No discourtesy was intended on either side. No religious issue was raised and no political considerations were involved. The Pope regards himself as the sovereign of a great church, and Mr. Roosevelt regards himself, as every American citizen does, as an independent sovereign on his own account. Nobody will think less of either him or ex-Vice-President Fairbanks for having taken the American view of the situation. Of all the ridiculous intimations we have seen regarding the matter, the most foolish is that Colonel Roosevelt's conduct was instigated by the Free Masons. It is true that the ex-President is a member of the Masonic order, but the latter has long since ceased to be a religious hobgoblin.

AN INTERESTING question in these days is, "What is news?" A good deal of the space of some newspapers is spent in printing rumors and then denying them. For instance, Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, delivered an address before the business men of Pittsburgh recently, in which he made an eloquent plea for fair play for invested capital, and received an extraordinary demonstration of approval. This address was construed into a sort of a disguised attack on the administration at Washington—an obvious misconception. Thereupon the newspapers reported that President Taft had declined to attend the annual banquet of the New York City alumni of Syracuse University, accompanying this information also with a dispatch from Washington stating that President Taft had made no engagement to attend the banquet, and the further statement, by the president of the New York Alumni Association, that when the President had been invited to attend the dinner, months before Chancellor Day's remarks were made, he had found it impossible to accept. The space in our leading newspapers must be valuable when it is wasted in making sensational statements, followed immediately by refutations of them.

Interesting Sidelights on the World's Work



FATAL BALLOON ACCIDENT.

The German balloon, *Pommern*, which was destroyed in the Baltic Sea after a series of accidents in which three men lost their lives. A terrific wind caught the *Pommern* before she had been completely ballasted and sent her into the air with great speed. After colliding with neighboring factories and smokestacks, the airship shot into the clouds and disappeared. Suddenly, however, the balloon fell into the sea, killing all but one of its passengers.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT AMONG THE EGYPTIANS.

The famous American traveler at Gondokoro, in the Sudan. The Egyptians insisted upon treating the former President as a foreign sovereign. The Khedive returned the Roosevelt visit in royal fashion. Copyright, 1910, by Brown Bros., New York.



CIRCUS CLOWNS AT A WEDDING FEAST.

About one hundred newspaper men and humorists recently assembled as the luncheon guests, in New York, of the Barnum & Bailey Circus clowns. A marriage ceremony was one of the unusual features of the luncheon. The groom is one of the most famous clowns of the Barnum & Bailey show, while the fair bride is from the West.—Wille.



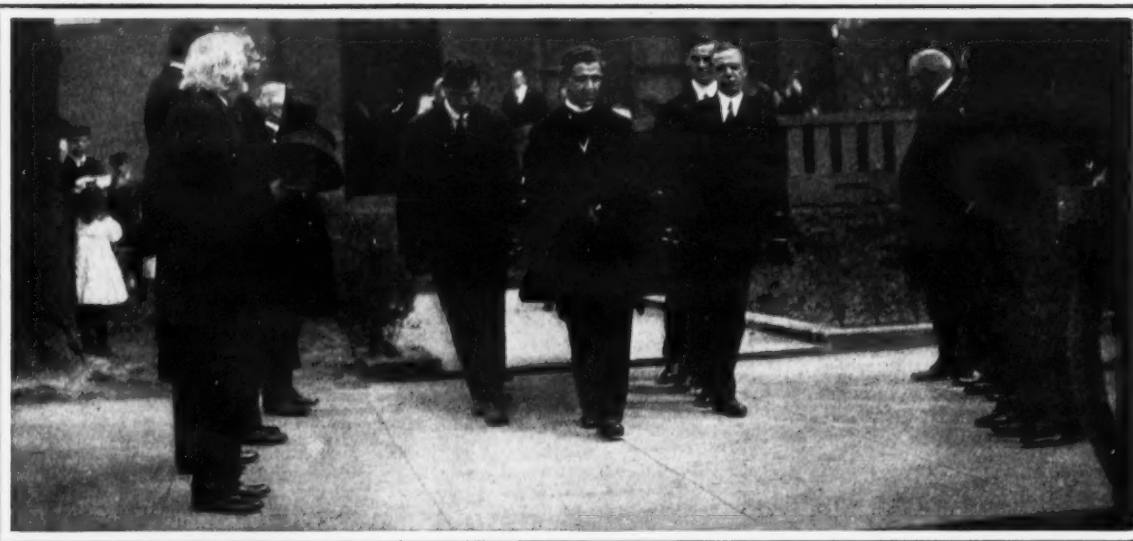
THE CLOWN'S WEDDING BLESSING.

Many of the guests at the circus luncheon were suspicious that the wedding party formed part of the general amusement scheme for the afternoon. When the Rev. Samuel Gordiano began the form of solemnization, however, circus folk and newspaper men alike realized that the pretty scene was not a press agent comedy.—Wille.



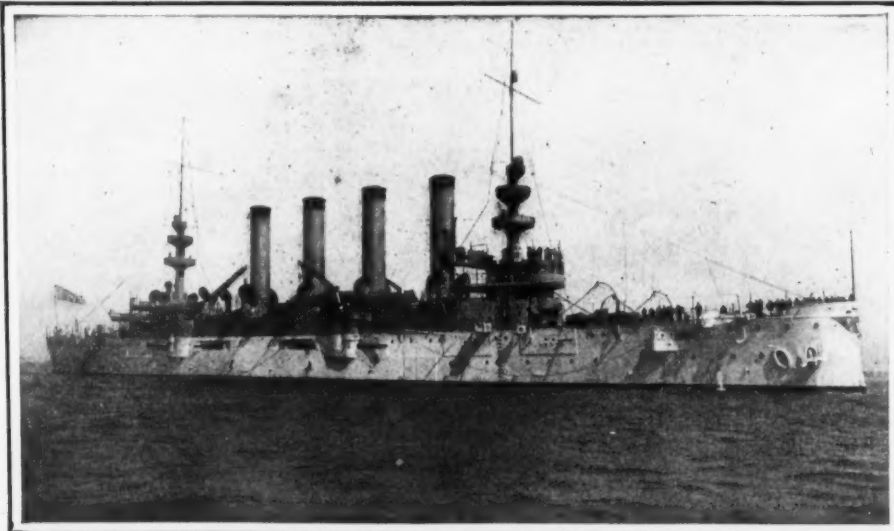
THE PRESIDENT IN HIS BOYHOOD HOME.

Mr. Taft going to church with his aunt, Miss Delia C. Torrey, at Millbury, Mass. On the day previous, Saturday, April 2d, the President received an overwhelming reception by two hundred thousand persons in Worcester, where he addressed the railroad service men of the United States, Canada and Mexico, the first convention of its kind ever held in America.



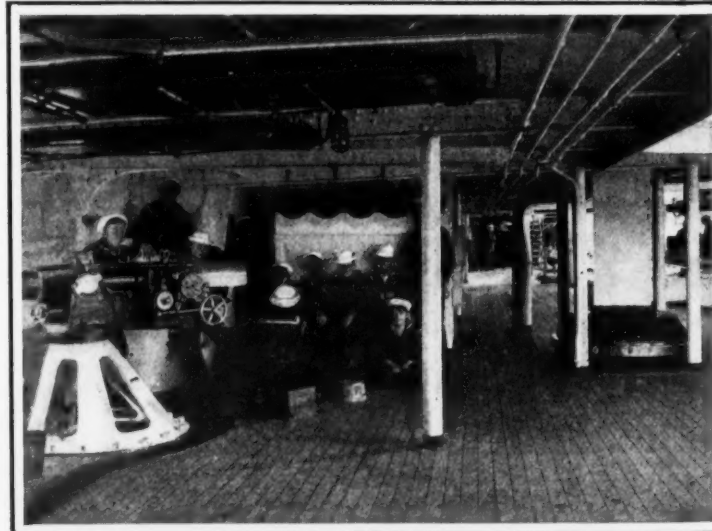
THE PASSING OF JUSTICE BREWER.

A portion of the funeral cortege leaving the Brewer home in Washington. David Josiah Brewer was for more than twenty years an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died suddenly at his home on March 28th. In point of service on the Supreme Court Bench, Justice Brewer ranked third. Other members of the Supreme Court are standing at left of picture.—Harris & Ewing.



THE CRUISER "CHARLESTON," UPON WHICH EIGHT MEN WERE KILLED.

During gun practice at sea off Olongapo, in the Philippines, on March 27th, the breech-lock of a three-inch gun on the *Charleston* suddenly blew off and mowed down every man in its path.—Copyright, 1908, by Enrique Muller.



TYPICAL TARGET PRACTICE SCENE ON THE "CHARLESTON."

Navy experts believe that the accident resulted from a broken firing pin. Enrique Muller.

FATAL GUN EXPLOSION IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

People Talked About

THE WIDESPREAD public interest in the postal savings bank movement, which is now receiving the indorsement of Congress, recalls the fact that the father of the proposition for the establishment of governmental savings banks is Victor F. Lawson, the popular editor and owner of the Chicago News. Modest and retiring as he is, and devoting himself and much of his fortune to works of educational, religious and charitable character, full credit for his interest in the postal savings bank movement has been promptly conceded to him by the editors of his leading contemporaries in Chicago, including the Hon. H. H. Kohlsaat, of the Record-Herald, who says of Mr. Lawson, "He has been doing as much good in the West as any man I know of, and as an all-round good citizen he stands first in Chicago."



VICTOR F. LAWSON, Editor of the Chicago Daily News, the father of the postal savings bank.—Matzene.

Mr. Lawson is widely known as the owner and editor of the largest money newspaper proposition in America, the Chicago News, a periodical built up by his tireless energy and splendid genius. Wherever American journalism is extolled, Mr. Lawson is among the first to be included in the compliments paid to it. His newspaper has become great and powerful principally because it has stood for the things the people needed, and has sought, by all the power and influence its owner could exert, to secure the greatest good for the greatest number.

LIKE every other great and well-equipped organization to do business, our government maintains a press bureau. The duty of this bureau is to follow the foreign press, examine it carefully for all press reports mentioning the United States, whether they refer to our governmental policies or to our commercial activities. Philip Patchen, a young man in years, but old in journalistic experience, has recently been appointed press correspondent to the State Department. This is one of the most important posts that the Secretary of State has to fill and his selection must be a careful one. Besides observing the foreign press, Mr. Patchen collects important diplomatic correspondence, prints it, and circulates it in the foreign service. His task is delicate and his responsibilities are great, for an unwise publication of diplomatic letters might cause us embarrassment.

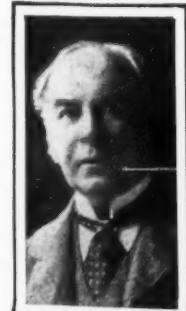


PHILIP PATCHEN, The man who reads the papers of the world for Uncle Sam. —Clinedinst.

BECAUSE he is the owner of an automobile and rides in it to and from work, Otto Klessig, of Great Falls, Mont., was fined by the Plumbers' Union, of which he is a member. He refused to pay the fine, and, while he was attempting to thrash the secretary of the union for imposing it, he was arrested for disturbing the peace. It seems that the less fortunate unionists were jealous of his apparent prosperity and insisted that a plumber that could own an automobile was too affluent to be a journeyman.

WILLIAM JAMES SIDIS, the eleven-year-old mathematical prodigy of Harvard, has evolved a new idea for motor power for an airship, by which he believes it will be possible to reach the planet Venus in twenty minutes. Radium figures in his plans. The youthful genius has not decided how much radium he will need, how much it will cost, or where he will get it.

SIR ROBERT PERKS is to the Nonconformist portion of England's population what the Duke of Norfolk is to the Roman Catholic. He and the duke are spokesmen for their respective sects. Sir Robert, a courageous layman and a legislator of note, has long been known as the "biggest Methodist in England." When that nation needed a five-million-dollar fund for educational and other purposes, he is the man who raised the slogan, "A million guineas from a million Methodists," and actually got it. Just now he is touring the United States, studying our political and religious institutions. He has visited President Taft and addressed many large meetings in our big cities. Sir Robert is known for his efforts for Sunday closing of public houses and for general observance of Sunday. He has given support to agencies for the encouragement of temperance, and has introduced many reforms for the aid of Nonconformists. He has in many ways



SIR ROBERT PERKS, Whose interest is divided equally between gigantic engineering feats and religious crusading.

promoted the welfare of the working classes, particularly the railway men. For twenty-five years he was a solicitor in London, in partnership with Lord Wolverhampton. For fifteen years he was the legal adviser of the Metropolitan Railway, resigning to enter Parliament in 1892. He is a partner in a leading firm of contractors, building docks and ship canals on a gigantic scale; they are now constructing quays and harbor works and railways for the Brazilian government and the Argentine republic. Sir Robert is taking an active part in the scheme for the construction of a great ship canal in Canada, costing at least twenty million pounds, and connecting the Great Lakes with the St. Lawrence by a deep waterway, enabling vessels to steam all the way from Liverpool to Port Arthur.

THE RECENT prominence of Dr. Mary Walker in the suffrage discussion at Albany recalls one of the cleverest remarks that "Bill" Nye ever uttered. He described Dr. Mary as "the only self-made man in America." She adopted male attire many years ago.

FANNY CROSBY, the blind hymn writer and poet, author of six thousand devotional pieces, has just celebrated her ninetieth birthday, at Bridgeport, Conn.

AT THE age of sixty, James Shanley, a gray-haired carpenter of New York, has entered a public high school, which he intends to follow up with a college course. "I've had to work all my life," he says, "but I'm going to get some sort of education. I want to become a lawyer."

NEWITT C. BALDWIN, the oldest official of the Methodist Church at Verona, N. J., estimates that he has walked twenty-five thousand miles in going from his home to the church and back for the past fifty-five years. He lives a mile from the church.

THIS EMINENTLY fitting that a Southern woman should be chosen to make the ten-thousand-dollar monument that the Confederate veterans are erecting to the memory of the women of the Confederacy—those splendid helpmates who silently and willingly suffered all the pangs of war and poverty while their husbands and sons fought nobly for their cherished beliefs. Miss Belle Kinney, of Nashville,



MISS BELLE KINNEY AND HER PRIZE DESIGN. The design is for a \$10,000 monument to the women of the Confederacy, to be erected by the Confederate veterans at each Southern State capital. (Design copyrighted by Belle Kinney.)

Tenn., has been awarded the contract for her design. It was one of eighty submitted. A replica of the statue will be placed on the grounds of the capitol of each of the former Confederate States. The statue is to be of bronze, eight feet in height. It represents the Goddess of Fame as the central figure, placing a wreath on the head of the Confederate woman. It will be a notable tribute to American womanhood.

FOR THE first time that any member of the Senate can remember, the president of that body recently called himself to order. Both the "offense" and the "reproof" were received by the ordinarily quiet Solons with unrestrained laughter. Mr. Sherman made no effort to check the applause that came from the galleries. The routine business of the morning hour was dragging along monotonously when the Vice-President, yielding to an irresistible impulse, sneezed. It was rather a tumultuous sneeze in three syllables. It started an uproar. When the clamor subsided, Mr. Sherman rapped with the little ivory gavel. "The chair will be in order," he said, with a stern, disapproving brow.

THE RARE feat of making a double back somersault, which was done for the first time only a short while ago by a circus man in Kansas City, has been repeated by two high-school boys of New York, Albert Quinn and Edmund Mills. Authorities agree that it was a rare exhibition of gymnastic skill.

ENRICO CARUSO'S new contract with the Metropolitan Opera Company from 1912 to 1914 will net an income of at least \$160,000 for those two seasons.

ON APRIL 15th, and for some time after, an inquisitive man, with a huge portfolio under his arm, will knock at your door and ask you about twenty-eight very personal questions: Do you know what year you were married? Do you know where your mother-in-law was born? How old is each of your children? Your cook? Each of these men—and there will be 1,713 of them in two boroughs of New York alone—is a cog in the great machine that is compiling the thirteenth decennial census of the United States. Albert Falck is the supervisor of the work in the Manhattan and Bronx boroughs in New York. It is he who will direct those 1,713 inquisitors who will dig up the private lives of about four million people. The work must be done in two weeks. So the law requires. Mr. Falck was appointed supervisor in December of last year. More than fourteen thousand people applied for positions as enumerators, so he held examinations and from the number selected 1,713. He is virtually the general of a considerable army, his subordinates take oaths of office, and are liable to a five hundred dollar fine if they fail to perform their duties. Ever since his appointment, Mr. Falck and twenty-five assistants have been working at plans to facilitate the stupendous task of taking the life history of New York's millions.



ALBERT FALCK. He will direct the stupendous task of taking the census of America's metropolis.—Scherer.

SAYS the proverb, "There is nothing new under the sun." It behooves us, then, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of international law at the University of California, to so manipulate the old matter as to make it seem original and new. That is his grievance against Professor James Brown Scott, solicitor of the Department of State, at Washington. He holds that Professor Scott didn't take the trouble to manipulate what others did before him; that he just appropriated it as his own and forgot to put quotation marks about it. Here is how it came about. Professor Scott, who was a member of the American delegation to the second Hague conference, has just written a book about the conferences of 1899 and 1907. Dr. Chamberlain, in reviewing the book in a well-known law journal, quoted a number of examples, taken from various parts of the book, where the work of other authorities has been included without either quotation marks or such acknowledgments as are usually made under similar circumstances. Both men stand high as authorities on international law and arbitration. Professor Scott has been honored by many universities here and in Europe, is widely known as a lawyer and educator, has represented the United States on many important missions, and is an editor of international note. Dr. Chamberlain enjoys an equally wide reputation.



PROF. JAMES B. SCOTT. He has been accused by an eminent legal authority of being careless with quotation marks in his book on international arbitration. —Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing.

GENERAL SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, of Medford, Mass., has been elected to the highest office within the gift of the Scottish Rite Masons. He is sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. He is, too, the oldest active member of the council. He is a Civil War veteran, a banker and a railroad magnate.

THERE is a singular fascination about the seemingly unattainable. The tale of the discovery of the North Pole is a record of centuries of eager quest, at the cost of many lives and many millions of dollars. It is a coincidence that the man who first laid claim to the discovery of the apex of the earth should also claim to have climbed the highest and most inaccessible peak in Alaska—Mt. McKinley. Dr. Cook claims to have left records at the summit. Professor Herschel C. Parker, of Columbia University, is heading an expedition which will attempt the ascent of Mt. McKinley by a new route. "We shall reach the summit," he says, "or prove that it can be reached only by an aeroplane. Of course we shall go in part over Dr. Cook's route, but we know that the peak he climbed is about twenty miles south of Mt. McKinley. We may have with us Edward Barrill and Fred Printz, who accompanied Dr. Cook."



PROF. HERSCHEL C. PARKER, Who is leading an expedition that will attempt the greatest mountain-climbing feat of the year.—Alman.

Baby Animals in the Circus Nursery

By HARRIET QUIMBY.



THE BABY CAMEL.

He is a queer, fuzzy, timid little chap, the most babyish baby in the circus.



THREE BABY LIONS.

They frisk and frolic all day long in the roomy quarters occupied by their mother.

Copyright by C. C. Cook.



THE INFANT ELEPHANT.

From a feeding bottle he drinks one pint of specially prepared food and condensed milk for each meal.



NOT THE least interesting part of a big circus now playing in New York is the nursery, where all the little four-footed members of the menagerie receive lessons in how to behave before company. This year, with the Barnum & Bailey's show, there are babies in great variety. A fluffy, bunchy little camel, which shakes his little two-hump back and bleats like a lamb when taken to pose for the picture man, is the most comical-looking of the collection. But a camel, big or little, is entirely without a sense of humor, so the mother camel does not realize how very funny her offspring is. The infant elephant is the clown of the nursery. Although scarcely bigger than the camel, he is twice as lively. Children going behind the scenes to pay respects to this tiny youngster of African ancestry are apt to find him frisking about, pulling at everything within reach with his mischievous little trunk. His sparkling black eyes are brimful of fun as he looks about to see what he can do next. The elephant baby gets one pint of diluted condensed milk four times a day, which he drinks from a feeding bottle at each meal.

A cunning baby is the son and heir of the giraffe family, who seems to know that he is a rare specimen and the second of his kind ever known to have been born in captivity. His predecessor arrived years ago in the London Zoo, and is now so old that the Barnum & Bailey baby has the glory of being the only infant in his class anywhere in the circus world. Bumbeeno (African for baby) has a sweet disposition, and he makes friends readily with the little human babies who stretch out chubby hands to pat him on his funny nose. Baby giraffe nurses like a pony or a calf. When he is a few months older he will be given chopped hay and green branches of trees, such as his mother eats.

Next to the giraffe pen, the kangaroo family attracts the most attention. The baby here is an odd, rat-like little beast, apparently perfectly content with himself and his lot in life. He seldom jumps out of the maternal pouch. His favorite pose is that presented in the picture on this page. It is plain to see, by the satisfied expression on the kangaroo mother's face, that she is extremely proud of her baby.

Bella, the lioness mother, has a thriving young family of three cubs, which act very much like puppies. Now and then they become peevish and make weird faces at each other and show their sassy little teeth, but, as a rule, they are playing at rough and tumble, while the happy mother contentedly acts as referee.

The baby pony is a well-behaved youngster and causes little worry in his family. His long legs give him a clownish appearance, which is accentuated by his playfulness.

But the sophisticated baby of the lot is Patsy, the two-year-old chimpanzee. There is scarcely anything that Patsy cannot do if he tries. This blasé infant smokes like a veteran. He drinks tea and coffee with his meals, and he is the only one of the babies that can manage a knife and fork. Patsy has his own table linen and silver. He also has a most discriminating appetite. When he is served with a dinner not to his liking, he sulks just like a human baby. Patsy is most conventional. When presented to his friends he offers his hand, and, should the new acquaintance be a lady, he touches her finger-tips with his lips, quite after the manner of an old-time beau. There are several other babies in the monkey cage not far from Patsy's palatial glass bungalow,

but none of them is clever enough to rival the chimpanzee, who is clearly the star boarder of the circus nursery.

The circus babies are always in great danger of being spoiled. They are the pets not only of the circus performers and menagerie keepers, but also of the thousands of sightseers who visit the animal cages before the main performances begin. Few people realize how rare these baby animals are. It is almost impossible to rear them after they are born. This accounts for the few that are seen in the circus menagerie. The keepers are forced to keep a sharp outlook for kind-hearted circus-goers, who have an insatiable passion for feeding the circus babies anything from pink lemonade to peanuts and popcorn.

The circus pets are given as much care as the ordinary child in his nursery. The preparation of their food is a science known only to the animal keepers. The circus doctors watch the moods of the little circus dwellers much as the family physician watches the children in the nursery. As long as they remain playful and mischievous, the doctors say it is safe to presume that the baby animals are in good health. It is only when they show signs of sluggishness that the doctors begin to suspect that some one has slipped in the popcorn and peanuts undetected.

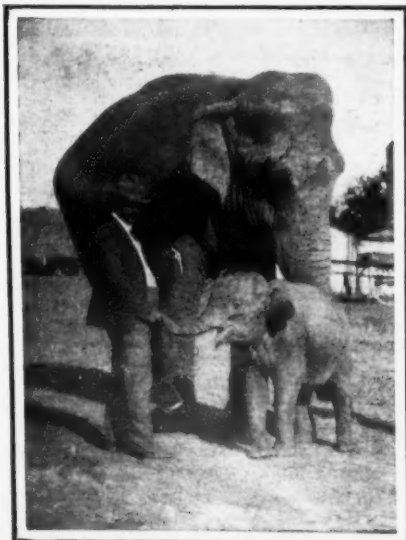
In the circus nursery it is well to remember that the sign, "Do not feed the animals," is of the utmost importance, and any one who has any love for the tiny creatures will keep the peanuts and candy for the big grandfather elephants.

It is also interesting to note the pride the circus mothers take in their offspring. When the crowds of curious observers peek in through the bars at the lion cubs, the old mother lion lies with a contented face, joining in the admiration. So it is with Mother Giraffe. Her long neck sweeps the great crowds and her head seems to beckon toward her cage, as though to say, "Come, see what I have here." The little ones, however, are entirely oblivious of the admiring sightseers. The lion cubs frisk and frolic like two naughty kittens, and one feels like throwing a spool into the cage for them to play with. It hardly seems possible that in a short while they will be ferocious man-eating beasts. So it is with the little elephant—a mother's darling sort of baby. At present, he is as gentle as a lamb and the keepers handle him as they might a great St. Bernard dog.



ALL LEGS AND FUR.

The baby pony, like all very young creatures, is attractive because of his playfulness and funny tricks.



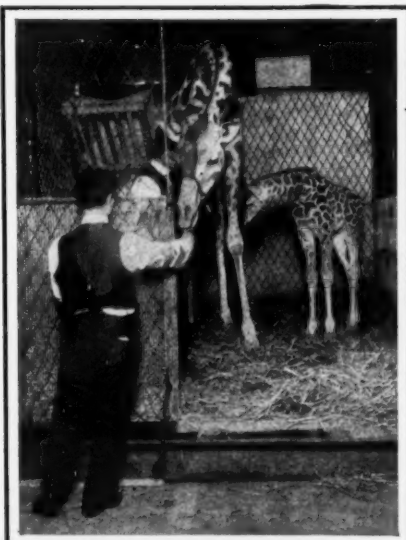
A MOTHER'S DARLING SORT OF BABY.

He is mischievous in the extreme, but seldom strays far from maternal protection.—Copyright, 1904, by Ringling Bros.



REMARKABLE MEMBER OF THE NURSERY.

The little kangaroo, whose favorite pose is as above. Copyright, 1908, by L. E. Shattuck.



A GREAT CIRCUS PET.

The independent spirit of the baby giraffe is limited by the playground space in the pen.



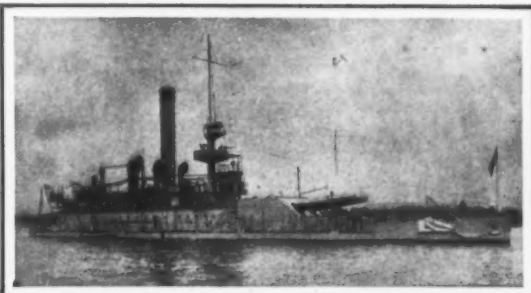
PATSY, THE TWO-YEAR-OLD CHIMPANZEE.

He is the most sophisticated youngster in the circus, and the star boarder.

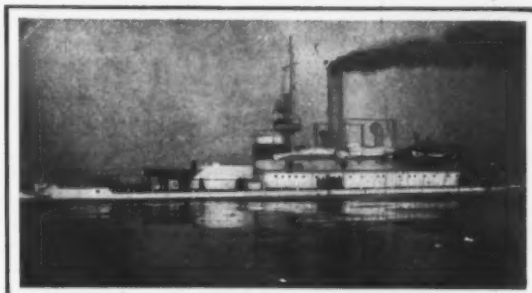
Uncle Sam To Send \$50,735,789 Worth of Warships to the Scrap Heap



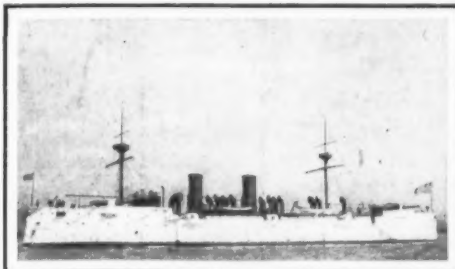
CRUISER MARBLEHEAD, COST \$1,291,162, AUTHORIZED 1888.



MONITOR TONOPAH, COST \$1,619,052, AUTHORIZED 1898.



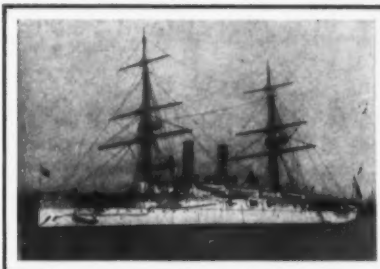
CRUISER OZARK, COST \$1,623,879, AUTHORIZED 1898.



CRUISER BALTIMORE, COST \$1,976,000, AUTHORIZED 1886.



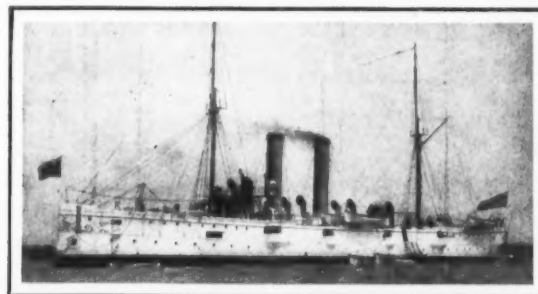
CRUISER SAN FRANCISCO, COST \$2,135,303, AUTHORIZED 1887.



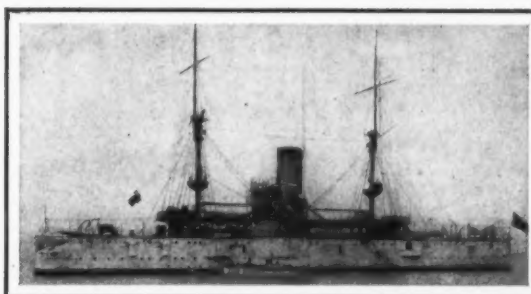
CRUISER BOSTON, COST \$619,000, AUTHORIZED 1883.



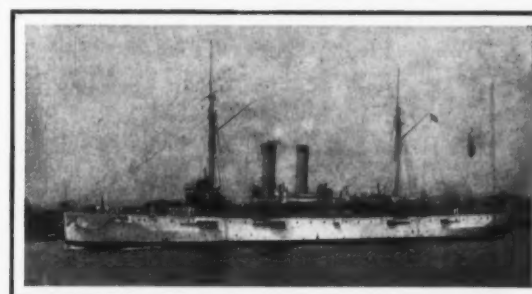
CRUISER NEWARK, COST \$1,830,117, AUTHORIZED 1885.



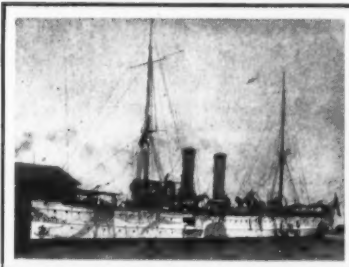
CRUISER DETROIT, COST \$1,233,039, AUTHORIZED 1888.



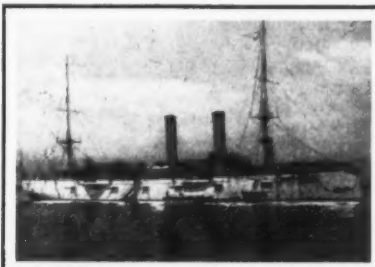
BATTLESHIP TEXAS, COST \$4,202,000, AUTHORIZED 1886.



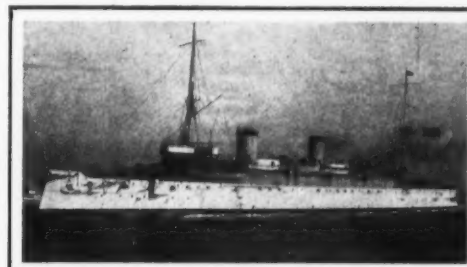
CRUISER TACOMA, COST \$1,398,781, AUTHORIZED 1899.



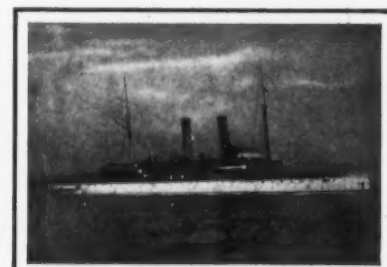
CRUISER MONTGOMERY, COST \$1,267,109, AUTHORIZED 1888.



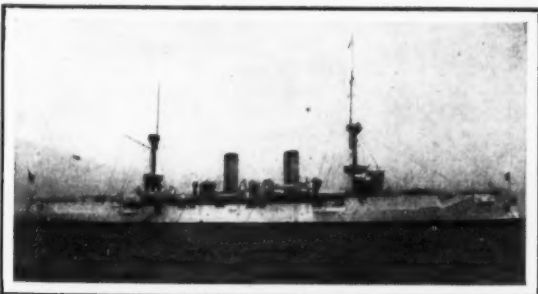
CRUISER CHICAGO, COST \$889,000, AUTHORIZED, 1883.



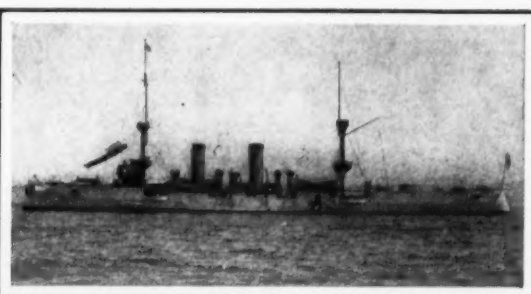
CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS, COST \$3,849,996, AUTHORIZED 1891.



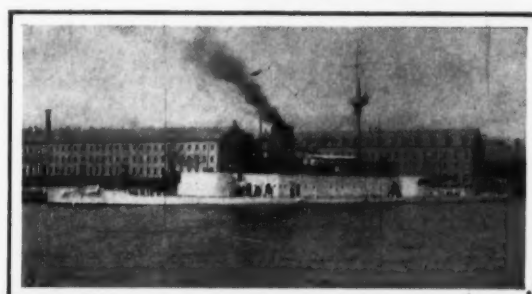
CRUISER ATLANTA, COST \$617,000, AUTHORIZED 1883.



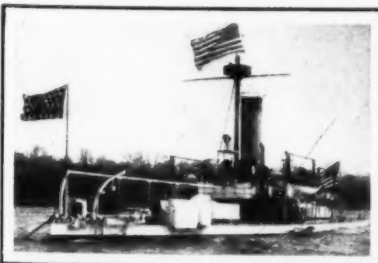
CRUISER ALBANY, COST \$1,431,120, BOUGHT 1898.



CRUISER NEW ORLEANS, COST \$1,206,225, BOUGHT 1898.



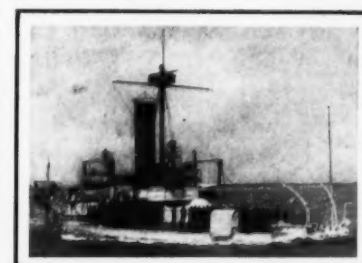
MONITOR PURITAN, COST \$3,895,465, AUTHORIZED 1886.



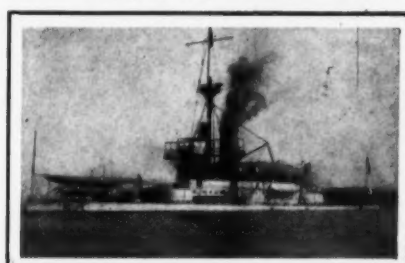
MONITOR MONTEREY, COST \$2,761,371, AUTHORIZED 1887.



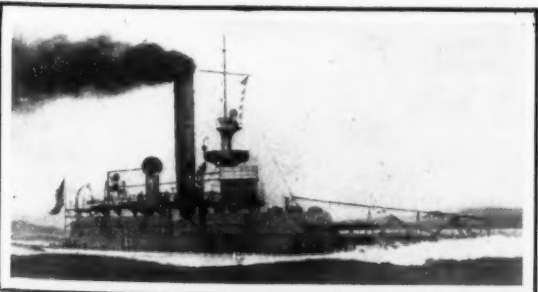
MONITOR AMPHITRITE, COST \$2,195,980, AUTHORIZED 1886.



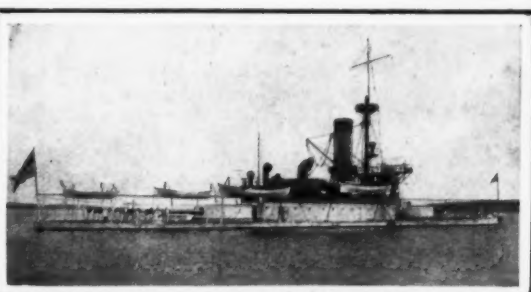
MONITOR MIANTONOMOH, COST \$2,540,136, AUTHORIZED 1887.



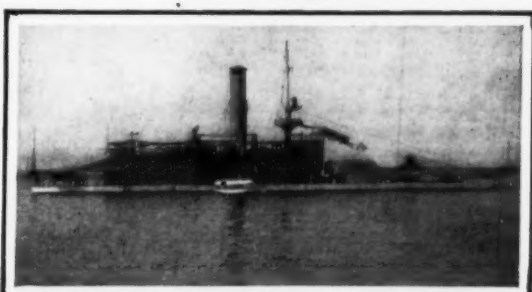
MONITOR MONADNOCK, COST \$2,756,760, AUTHORIZED 1886.



MONITOR CHEYENNE, COST \$1,590,380, AUTHORIZED 1898.



CRUISER TERROR, COST \$2,217,102, AUTHORIZED 1886.



MONITOR TALLAHASSEE, COST \$1,518,179, AUTHORIZED 1898.

Eleven protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, ten famous monitors and a group of smaller and cheaper craft are, in the opinion of the experts of the Navy Department, "Oilerized." They are rusty and costly and ineffective. Secretary of the Navy Meyer and his Advisory Board have come to the conclusion that if they were sent against an enemy they would be of no practical use. Almost all the fighting ships of any considerable size that were built before 1890 are now declared to be obsolete. The average life of a warship is twenty years and during that time she must be overhauled at least once in every five years at considerable expense or she will be useless before the end of the two decades. The improvements in fighting methods and implements are so rapid that the expense of keeping fighting vessels abreast of the times is stupendous. The ships given above, in addition to the *Raleigh*, which was authorized in 1888 at a cost of \$2,199,729, and the *Cincinnati*, authorized in 1888 at a cost of \$2,371,904, are to be condemned. They will probably be used as supply ships, colliers, mine or repair ships or as harbor defense forts. Some of them will be sold perhaps to South American or European nations.

Photographs copyrighted by Enrique Muller.



The Man Back Home



By W. CAREY WONDERLY

Author of "The Headliner," "The Best o' Friends," etc.



HEN Archer returned from the post-office with the mail and began to distribute the letters to the persons whose names he read aloud on the envelopes, everybody was surprised and shocked when they saw he had handed none to Shirley Calvert.

"Why, Shirley, dear, no letters!" cried "Aunt" Watkins, the character-woman. "Here, Mr. Archer, are there no letters for Miss Shirley Calvert? Are you sure?"

"No, there's not a one, 'Aunt,' came the answer. The girl's lips quivered pitifully, although she tried bravely to smile.

It was Saturday morning, and each Saturday morning Shirley received a letter from the Man Back Home, saying he would come down on the afternoon train and spend Sunday with her. We were playing the one-night towns through Virginia, and he could very easily do this, since their homes were in Baltimore. Already he had spent the last three Sundays with her, and for the fourth, when we were to lay over in Fredericksburg, Shirley had expected him as usual. Even while I should have hated him, I am in honor bound to say that Philip Haldon was the very finest man I have ever shaken hands with. Outsider though he was, his frank, pleasant disposition and his great love for Shirley had made him a genuine favorite with everybody in the company, from our star down to me, general utility man and "props." Therefore, it was looked upon as a general calamity when, at Fredericksburg, Shirley did not receive the usual letter from him.

"Perhaps it will come down with the afternoon mail," suggested "Aunt" Watkins hopefully.

"It may have miscarried," thought the leading man, looking gravely at the end of his cigarette.

"Or Haldon got the towns mixed. You know, we are in Lynchburg next Saturday," put in the cleft-chinned juvenile.

Even our lovely, haughty star, Madeleine Laran, smiled interestingly and said,

"Possibly Mr. Haldon will come down on the afternoon train himself, my dear. Don't let her grieve, 'Aunt' Watkins. Tears will spoil her pretty eyes."

"I'm not grieving at all," cried Shirley, rather ungraciously. "Do any of you think I care two straws whether Philip Haldon comes down to Fredericksburg to-night or not, or if he writes or stops writing? Let him go to Washington—Washington girls are never pretty, anyway!"

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" lamented gentle "Aunt" Watkins, shaking her head helplessly. "You have quarreled with Mr. Haldon, I know. Don't do it, dearie; or, if you have, make up with him right away. He's such a splendid gentleman, Shirley, and worth a hundred nights on Broadway or a starring tour under Mr. Frohman. Believe me, I know. Fame, glory—what is it, child—"

"'Aunt' Watkins!" came Madeleine Laran's throaty drawl. She shot the old lady a quick, significant glance that completely silenced her. The skeletons in the family closets must be respected at any cost.

"Shall we go up to the hotel?" Madeleine asked, glancing around for Gillespie, the leading man.

"'Aunt' Watkins, bring the child with you, please. Oh, Bobby, are you going to carry my grip?"

She was really a pleasant, hard-worked and very tired leading woman, and when alone with just the company she mended her gloves and darned her stockings and wore glasses; but she had her little vanities just the same, and when the company arrived in a new town, she liked a triumphant entrance at the hotel, as befitted an actress and a star. We had started in a procession across the railroad tracks to the town proper when Archer called a halt.

"If any of you folks want anything out of your trunks, now's the time," he called.

Instantly we all rushed back, and the hotel trunks, which never saw a hotel during the entire season, were greeted with cheers. There on the station platform we opened the travel-beaten Taylors, and collars and waists and shirts and handkerchiefs were pounced upon like long-lost friends. Some of us

hadn't seen our trunks for a week. Madeleine Laran had worn the same black shirt waist for ten days, even the Sunday when Haldon had come down and spent the day with us at Roanoke. She crooned like poor, mad Ophelia over two spotless waists, one pink and one blue, as she lifted them tenderly from their resting place.

"If Mr. Haldon does come down to-night, he will not think I am yet in mourning for that little gold pin I lost on the Norfolk boat," she cried. "And all you boys, please, get out clean linen while you have the chance. I hate those paper collars—yes, I know, Artie, I'm not blaming you."

So they all hung over their trunks, and, regardless of the townfolk, who looked upon actors as some human curiosity, newspapers and handbags were filled with wearing apparel.

"Take your pretty white linen suit, dearie," "Aunt" Watkins whispered to Shirley.

The girl shook her head. "What for?" she demanded.

"For to-morrow, of course," said the old lady, with a pleading smile.

Shirley's ill-humor melted under that gentle smile.

"It's no use, 'Aunt,' she said. "I know Philip is not coming. He's never coming to see me again."

"Shirley, Shirley!" mourned the old lady.

She took out the girl's white linen suit, nevertheless, and I carried it up to the hotel. Then the usual hubbub over the rooms commenced, while the rates

towns—was up a flight of stairs and over a row of stores, and the dressing-rooms were tucked away in all sorts of queer, out-of-the-way places. We were playing "East Lynne"—I hadn't intended to confess this—and Shirley Calvert was cast for Joyce, because she was too pretty to play Barbara to Madeleine's Lady Isabel. We had tried it once, and the sympathy of the audience was with Miss Hare from the moment of Shirley's entrance.

Somehow, the play had never seemed so full of bathos before, the lines so maudlin, and the situations so old-fashioned and frightful. The house was crowded, and Madeleine Laran and Archer sat behind the scenes counting out real money; but I believe the entire company was suffering from a too full dose of "East Lynne" that night.

"I know I shall scream before the play is over," cried "Aunt" Watkins, who doubled as Aunt Cornelia and Mrs. Hare. "Oh, Shirley, child, how can you prefer this to Philip Haldon and a nice, dear home? Home! Billy," turning suddenly to me, "doesn't that word bring tears to your eyes? Home! Oh, Shirley, you're a precious idiot!"

"One must keep one's self-respect and pride, come what may," said Shirley, with an attempt at dignity. "Simply because Mr. Haldon happened to know me when I was a child doesn't signify that I am going to marry him now that I am a grown woman, the moment he asks me to. I don't want to marry anybody. I have a career to think about, fame—"

"Fame!" repeated "Aunt" Watkins, her lined face growing scarlet with excitement. "Stop, child! You're surely not looking for 'fame' with an 'East Lynne' company, playing K and E 'second time' in the small towns down South? Making a 'career' with Madeleine Laran! Now, Maddy's a nice, hard-working woman, with a husband to support, and I'm not saying one word against her; but who north of the Mason Dixon line ever heard of her? Nobody on Broadway knows she's in the land of the living, and I doubt if she could get an engagement to play a maid part in a first-class production. Understand me, dearie, we're good friends, and it's because we are good friends that I am telling you this about her. You're making a big mistake, Shirley, and a man's love and a real home are worth all the incandescent lights in the world, spelling out your name on Broadway. Shirley, Shirley, you're dead wrong, dear!"

Shirley came to me after the performance and asked me if she might walk back to the hotel with me. "Might!" If the dear girl only knew how hungrily I looked for even these small favors! We walked together down the street, and Shirley was strangely quiet, although I tried my best to make conversation.

"Miss Shirley," I suggested presently, after I had exhausted every other topic, "why don't you telephone to Mr. Haldon's residence? He may be ill, you know."

"Oh, but he is not," she insisted. "If he were, his sister would have telegraphed me word. Laura understands Philip and me, I think. At least, I hope she does. Laura has the artistic temperament, too, only her people would never consent to her going on the stage."

"And because you had no people to forbid you going on the stage, fighting to win a name and a place for yourself, I know," I said quietly, with a smile. "And while you are making that name for yourself, you are ruining your digestion by eating badly cooked food in badly managed hotels, and losing your beauty sleep by getting up before daylight each morning to catch early trains. And all this not to mention Haldon. Haldon is—"

"Oh, you, too!" she cried impatiently. "You think he's perfectly splendid, too?"

"I've seen a good many men, Miss Shirley, both in the profession and out of it, and I know Philip Haldon is a fine fellow, ace-high. Why, even 'Aunt' Watkins primps and dimples like a schoolgirl every time he comes down to see you. If she were a few years younger, now—"

And then Shirley, who had been perilously near to tears, laughed merrily and forgave me.

(Continued on page 374.)



"SHIRLEY CALVERT IN HER PRETTY LINEN SUIT ENTERED THE ROOM."

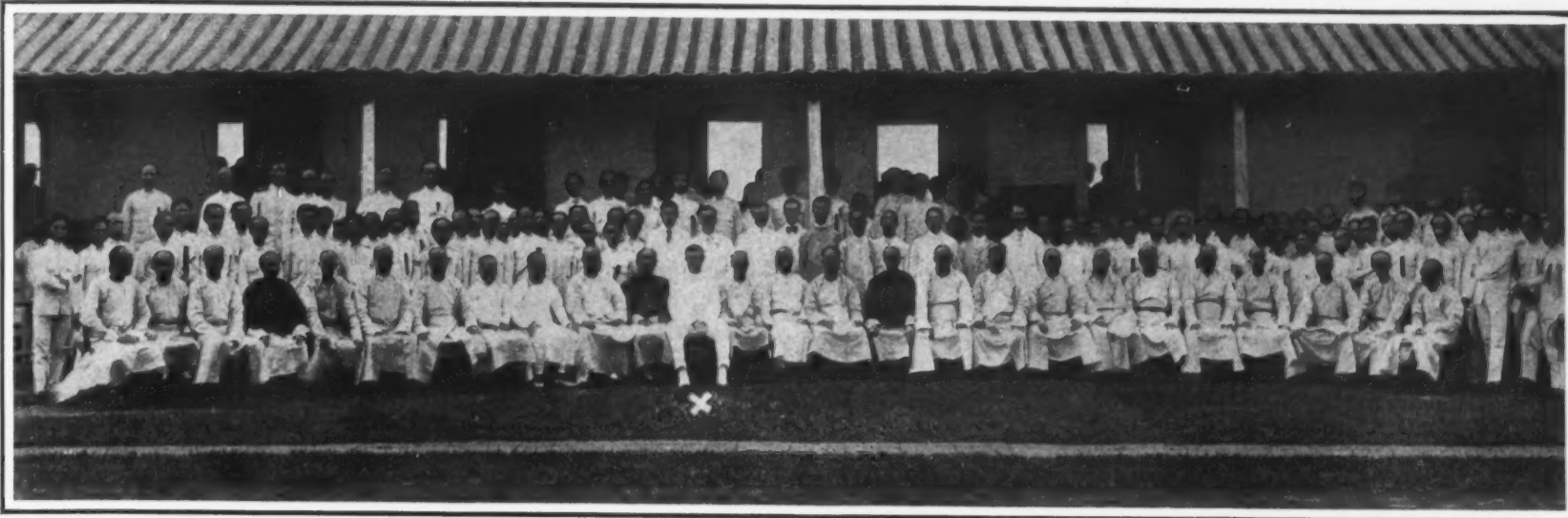
Drawing by J. Duncan Gleason.

were declared outlandish, and the question of running water in the house was settled in the affirmative. We were to play Saturday night, a "big" night in the smaller Virginia towns, lay over in Fredericksburg Sunday, and leave Sunday night on the Richmond train for our next stand, fifty miles away. Haldon, who was expected down Saturday afternoon, was to have all day Sunday with Shirley Calvert, and Tomkins, the company's advance man, had written back that there was a "jim-dandy river" for boating at Fredericksburg—the Rappahannock. We all remembered this, and literally sighed for the lovers and their Paradise Lost. For it was very clear by this time that Shirley and Haldon had quarreled, through the mails, and it was even rumored that she had written him not to come down to see her Sunday, although secretly she had half-hoped he would come, anyway.

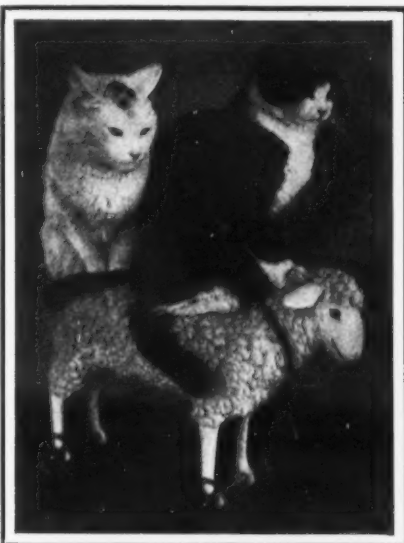
The theater—opera house, they call them in small

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

CONNECTICUT WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, MASSACHUSETTS THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.



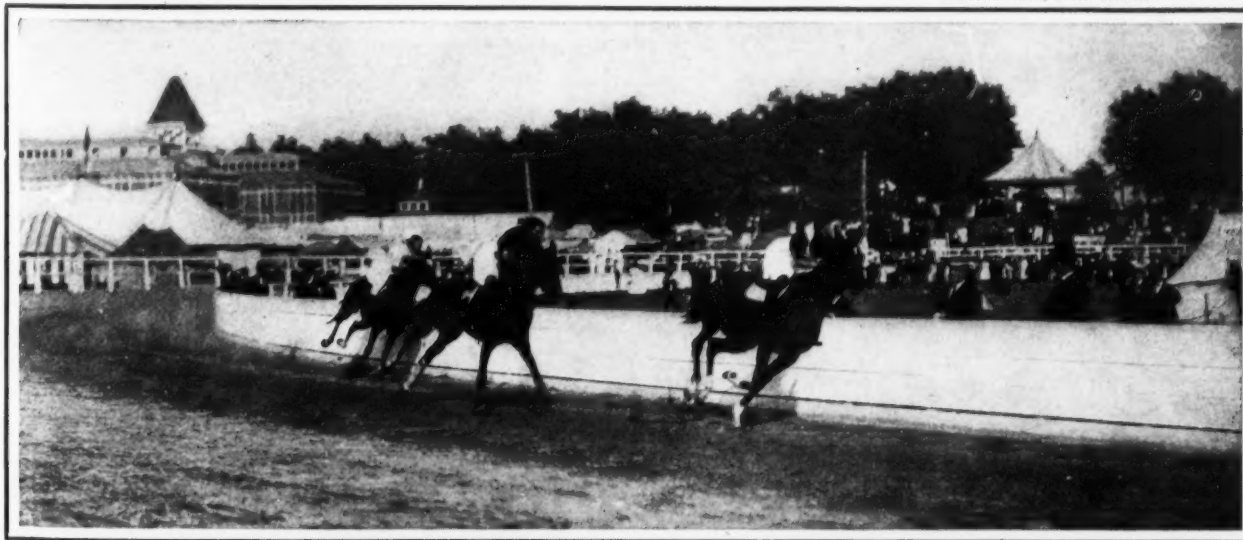
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL METHODS IN CHINA.
Officials and students of the Christian College, at Canton, China. This is an American institution conducted along American educational lines. (X) United States Vice-Consul-General Hull, at Canton.
C. K. Edmunds, China.



"GIDDAP!"
Tom and Molly subsidize baby's pet.
Mrs. Wm. Durrant, New Jersey.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) POND LILIES.
Some of Barnum & Bailey's clowns off on a little frolic, scaring passers on the near-by road.
Mabelle Lisle, Connecticut.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) WOMAN'S RIGHTS.
The ladies have usurped even the jockeys' trade. The girls' race at a county fair.
G. H. Chase, Massachusetts.



HONEST GRAFT.
The maple syrup smelled so good he just couldn't resist.—R. R. Sallows, Canada.



NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW HALF-MILLION-DOLLAR HOSTELRY.
 Fargo, where the hotel is situated, has about 18,000 population, and is one of the most important business distributing points in the West.—Emerson B. Janer, North Dakota.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) AN ANCIENT QUARTER OF THE TURKS' METROPOLIS.
On the outskirts of Constantinople, where the tawdry surroundings contrast oddly with the modern section over the new bridge in the background.—Harriet Quimby, New York.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

WHAT PROHIBITION IS DOING IN KANSAS.

Governor Walter R. Stubbs, of Kansas.

PROHIBITION in Kansas is not a result of atmospheric conditions. The climate had nothing to do with it. Reason was at the bottom of it all. As a result, the Kansas people to-day are better fed, better clothed, have finer homes, larger families and bigger bank accounts. The cry of anti-prohibitionists that wiping out the saloons would bring business stagnation has been utterly refuted. I have proofs by which, figuratively speaking, I think I have my foot on the necks of those who circulate anti-prohibition talk. It was said three years ago that the wiping out of Wichita's forty-seven saloons would ruin the town. To-day, with no saloons, that town has doubled its population, more than doubled its bank account, has better people, less crime, more schools and more intelligence. I have just received letters and telegrams from the mayors of twenty cities and towns, from twenty-nine district judges, and from chiefs of police, and they all agree that the day State-wide prohibition went into effect in Kansas was the brightest day in that State's history.



GOV. W. R. STUBBS,
Who says "the day State-wide prohibition went into effect in Kansas was the brightest day in that State's history."—Copyrighted by C. F. Squire.

NAVY AN EFFICIENT FIGHTING FORCE.

Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N.

THE American navy is not helpless. We have fifteen colliers and several transports already in the service. Of course this would not be enough in time of war, and I hope that we will continue to add to that number. If we were to have a war, we could purchase as many ships as we might need. We did so in the Spanish war. It would, of course, be a great deal better if we had them already. The United States needs a merchant marine not only to furnish auxiliaries for the navy, but to carry the American flag in the ports of the world. But there will be no war. And so long as we go ahead steadily and moderately in adding to our navy, replacing the older ships with the most modern type, thus keeping our navy abreast of the world, no one will ever be able to say that other nations do not regard the American navy seriously.

PUBLIC OFFICE AS PARTY REWARDS.

Governor Hughes, of New York.

WITHIN his district the manager needs the offices to enforce his personal authority and distribute his personal rewards; he dictates nominations, elections are won through the organized support that he furnishes, the elected officers obey his will in making appointments, and the administration of government is within his control. He maintains himself in a citadel fortified by the public purse. It is extremely difficult to depose him not only because of the abundant means at his command, but frequently also by reason of the complicated system of organization and the methods of selecting candidates which favor the perpetuation of power. The city affords the greatest opportunities for the development of such autocracy, because of the extent of available patronage, the compactness of its

population, and the elements of which it is composed. In the full play of his influence, when unbetrusted by those whom he has placed in official position, he becomes mayor, common council, commissioner of public works, head of the police department, as well as sheriff and district attorney. When challenged, he calls himself "the organization." He will not, if skillful, interfere unnecessarily with the ordinary processes of government; he will be content to hold his army together and to impose his commands only upon occasion. But when he interferes, his word is law. Generally in the city he will regard the control of the police as most important. For the granting of indulgences to lawbreakers and the tempering of police authority by his discretion are among the main, though secret, sources of his strength.

JUDGE MEN AND WOMEN ALIKE.

Rev. John P. Peters, of New York.

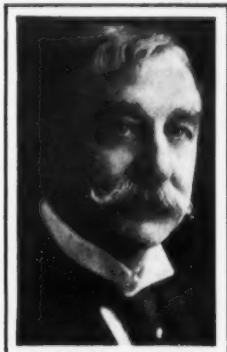
WE ARE now according the woman a place which she was never accorded before, as the helpmeet of man, not his property or inferior. This is breaking up some of the old conceptions connected with the marriage relation. There has developed a moral laxity with regard to the purity of woman. In demanding purity of the man, we should not slacken our emphasis on the absolute obligation of purity in the woman and of the fundamental character of that purity to the maintenance of family life.



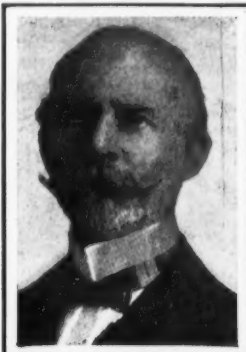
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Of Illinois.
Tillman.



REP. W. I. SMITH,
Of Iowa.
Hart.

SOME OF THE NOTABLE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN WHO WERE RECENTLY ELECTED TO THE RULES COMMITTEE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT WASHINGTON.

KEEP THE RAILROADS OUT OF POLITICS.

President William H. Truesdale, of Lackawanna Railroad.

NOTWITHSTANDING the experience of 1907 and the great slump of business which followed the financial depression in the latter part of that year, the results of which were most serious upon the railroads of the country and all industries and interests dependent upon them for their business and prosperity, there still prevails a feeling in certain quarters that the railroads need additional regulation and restraint through the enactment of laws that shall further limit the control of the owners thereof as respects the management and operation of their properties. It is most unfortunate that the great and valuable railroad properties of this country should be made the shuttlecock of the game of politics. It cannot be questioned that if this policy is pursued it must eventually result disastrously to the railroads of the country and all interests dependent upon them. The various interests located in the territory served by this railroad are prosperous and apparently satisfied with conditions as they are.



PRES. W. H. TRUESDALE,
Who says: "It is most unfortunate that the great and valuable railroad properties of this country should be made the shuttlecock of the game of politics."

A MENACE TO THE NATION.

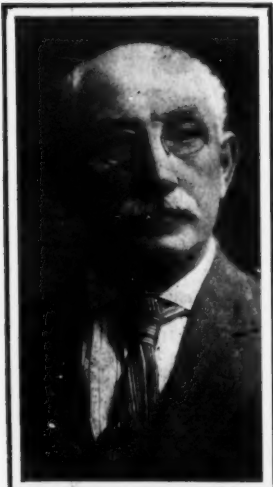
Dr. Thomas Darlington, former New York Health Officer.

A DECLINING birth rate threatens the very stability of a nation and causes the utmost concern among all who have at heart the progress and welfare of the State. An abnormal or increasing infantile death rate tends to the same end, but that which may cause an even greater anxiety is the propagation of a race of weaklings, physically unfitted to bear their share of the brunt of the world's service and economically a burden to the community. The world is awake as never before to the import of this danger that threatens. Saving the babies and keeping the children healthy is not merely humanitarian impulse. It is civic and national service and the highest type of patriotic duty. Governments must conserve the health of the babies and children if they are to assure the future virility of their citizens, and money, time and effort can be expended in no more worthy purpose.

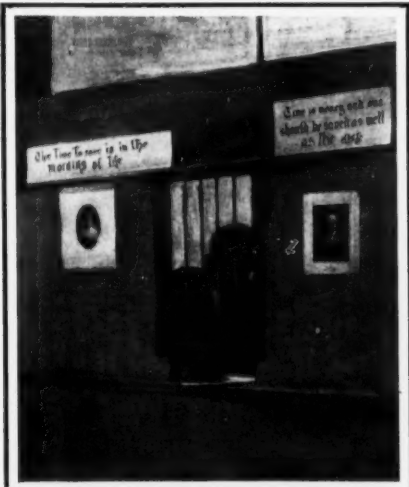
WHY WE NEED THE BIBLE.

Governor John F. Fort, of New Jersey.

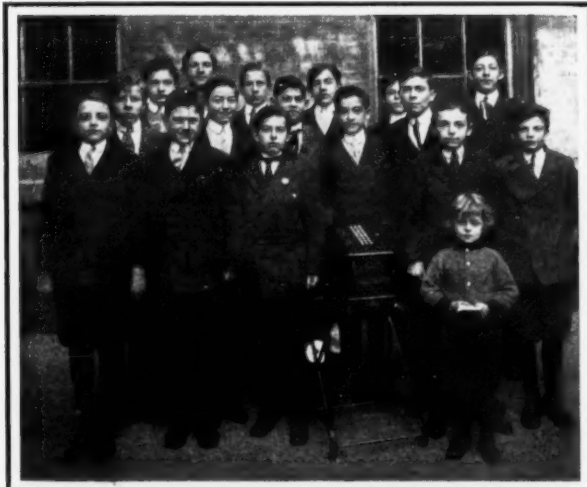
IF NOT in personal life, surely in political life the Bible is sadly needed. Yet the Bible can do practically nothing of itself. It must have personal assistance. Impulse comes from within, imitation from without, and habit is a combination of the two. Men are better to-day than they used to be. The world is improving. Nations are building warships under the argument that peace is secured only at the cost of preparations for war, but there is more peace in the Bible than in all of the Dreadnoughts that were ever built. If we were to open our Western ports to the Orient, it would be essential to station Bible societies at these ports and give each incomer a Bible. Otherwise there would be grave danger to the republic.



EDWARD E. PAGE,
Principal of Public School No. 77,
a director of the
bank.



DURING BANKING HOURS.
The youthful paying teller transacting business
behind his professional cage.



THE OFFICERS AND THE YOUNGEST DEPOSITOR.
The young financiers have up-to-date paraphernalia, including a
regulation adding machine.



ABRAHAM MANDELSTAM,
The originator of the Public School
Bank, who is also its financial
agent and adviser.

TEACHING SCHOOLBOYS TO BE BANKERS.

The most novel banking institution in the United States is now open for business. Public School No. 77, New York City, boasts of a regular and practical banking institution, of which the officers, bank messengers and all "employees" are pupils of the school. They average from twelve to fourteen years of age. Here the boys are taught finance by practical methods. All the requisites of a bona fide institution are there. There are a president, vice-president, secretary, cashier, publicity department and board of directors. The boys of the school are encouraged to deposit their savings in the school bank and they are given check books, deposit blanks and bank books. Complete and proper sets of books are kept and each class has its cash journal and balances, and there is a separate account for the school as a whole. The individual accounts are kept in separate books. Patrons of good standing who are temporarily embarrassed may even get loans at regular rates upon pledging good collateral security. The originator and organizer of the system is Mr. Abraham Mandelstam, an instructor of the school. His work is attracting considerable attention among educators, who see in this scheme a practical method of teaching the young the value and care of money.

What Is the Matter with the United States?

By Chancellor James Roscoe Day, of Syracuse University.

A MAN need not be a pessimist nor can he justly be called one if he sees in the times a decided tendency in religion toward materialism with convenient ethics, and in democracy toward socialism and anarchy. As a country we guarded the reaction from a monarchy, which became a revolution of blood and terror in France, by a Constitution which, like our rockbound New England coast against the stormy ocean, opposed the wild passions of the mob. And in that Constitution we felt that we had all of the stability and central power of a monarchy and the liberties and freedom of a democracy. It was both a throne and a Magna Charta. Who of our fathers could have believed that in little more than a hundred years that Constitution would be set aside and the will of a man substituted for the will of the people?

To-day the leading representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives are called together by the President of the United States, some of whom have been chosen by his approval, and told what kind of laws he wishes passed, and what, indeed, he will permit to be passed. Before a man of the people has spoken in Congress or a word has been heard from the numerous States, this country is told from the White House what the laws of the people should be and what they must be. And consent is given, though sometimes under mutterings and insurgent threats and spasms of protests. But as the declaration of laws comes from the same source as the appointment of postmasters and customs collectors and Federal judges and Supreme Court justices and tens of thousands of other official "breadwinners," the protests are withdrawn and the laws ready made are handed out to the country. And this is what has become of our constitutional form of government by the people, for the people.

It has been a favorite principle with us that all men are to be considered innocent until convicted of crime, and a man is not convicted until the upper court to which he has appealed his case has decided

against him. But we have passed beyond that primitive and unsophisticated judicial procedure. While a great corporation is still before the highest courts of the land and waiting a verdict, and no one has a right to prejudge that case, a Cabinet officer calls upon his department not to purchase the manufactured articles of that corporation because it has been convicted in the courts! This Secretary of War decides the case. He does not find it necessary to wait the verdict of the Supreme Court of the United States. He decides the merit of the case and fixes the penalty as something more than the Supreme Court itself would have a constitutional right to do. The boycott, condemned by the courts, is used by a Cabinet officer. A man has only to be rich to be cursed and only to create a prosperous business to be damned and anathematized to the deepest perdition by the yellow journal and magazine. How far do you think things can go in this direction without destruction to all business and peril to the lives of the men who are creating the country's business? Do you believe that safety is in the direction of mobocracy and of attack upon the prosperous? Is it making living any cheaper or dividends any greater or wages any higher or investments any more secure? Are not all of these things the worse instead of the better?

The men who receive the hatred and curses of the mob to-day built the poor man's factory and railway, his great shops and steel mills, opened his mines and swung open the doors of ten thousand industries and manufactories, and made it possible for him to earn his living and support his family with self-respect and a sense of independent manhood, and in that thing became his benefactors immeasurably more than by any acts of charity they could do. Some of the money of the rich has been spent in riotous living, but the poor need not complain. So far as the money is concerned, it has been scattered and fallen into more worthy hands, perhaps, and the rioter has had his reward, has paid the distressing penalty of his folly.

God seems to get right after the wicked rich. They don't last long, as a rule, and their end is not to be envied. But the vast enterprises of the corporate business men of the country have been as much in the interest of the poor as they have been of the business men themselves. The laborers have lived off them, and if the capitalists were to withdraw their investments, if the corporations were de-

stroyed and were to close out their business, you could not pass along the streets because of the crowds that would block your way, waiting in the bread line. Do you think any other man could start up these things if they were stopped? They would require men of money, would they not? Can we live on anything but active business, the great things being done? Do we prefer soup houses? Who would fill the soup bowls? Every poor man has a vital investment in the different kinds of business of our land. And he is the first man who should bring down his strong fist upon the blatherskite that seeks to create enmity between the employer who furnishes labor with its opportunity and the workingman in his shop or factory earning his daily wage off the investments made by capital.

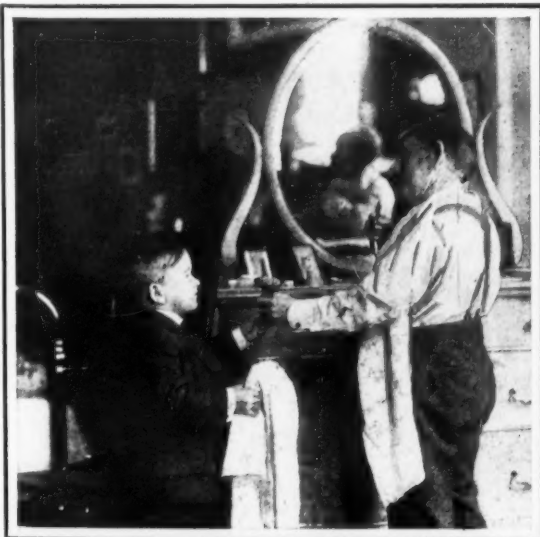
Business has vastly improved in honesty and the people are getting a quality of products far superior to that of a generation ago. The Oregon apple is not deaconed. Farm produce is sold on its merit. Oil, coal, steel, flour, meat, cereals and the hundreds of domestic utilities are far superior to anything our fathers knew, and they have been made so by the corporate methods of manufacture, refining and marketing under a new order of competition which does business under brands which must be protected not by law, but by business prudence and sagacity. If we use a higher quality of things, we must pay a greater price. In the adjustments of such great proportions and the tremendous effort to secure a place in the new order of business, a mighty contention was sure to arise and all kinds of accusations would inevitably be made. As the aggregated profits were reported they seemed fabulous, and they were, as compared with anything the world had known. Men suddenly sprang into great wealth, and sometimes abused their wealth. The people did not stop to analyze matters, to reduce these profits into parts and divide the immense revenue among the thousands of stockholders or to reckon the per cent. on the tremendous investments. But they saw only the big pile of money—money that had been made by fifty thousand men organized into one business instead of fifty thousand men trying to do private business in which forty-five thousand failed.

We have been exaggerating evils and encouraging discontent. We have been telling the best-conditioned workingman on earth that he was overworked

(Continued on page 371.)

Remarkable Army of Lilliputians Visits America.

(See article on page 373.)



PRINCE OTTO,

One of the most popular dwarfs at the Hippodrome. He is only one of a company of fifty now giving astonishing circus performances in New York City.



A PROFESSIONAL TIGHT-ROPE WALKER.

This tiny woman is about the size of a two-year-old baby. Her body, though small, is well developed and her intellect is normal for her years.



A TRUNK IS A PALACE OF MYSTERY TO HIM.

Some of the dwarfs do not stand much higher than one's knee, and most of them need a stepladder to climb into the average hotel bed.



THEY EAT AND DRINK MUCH THE SAME AS GROWN-UP FOLK.

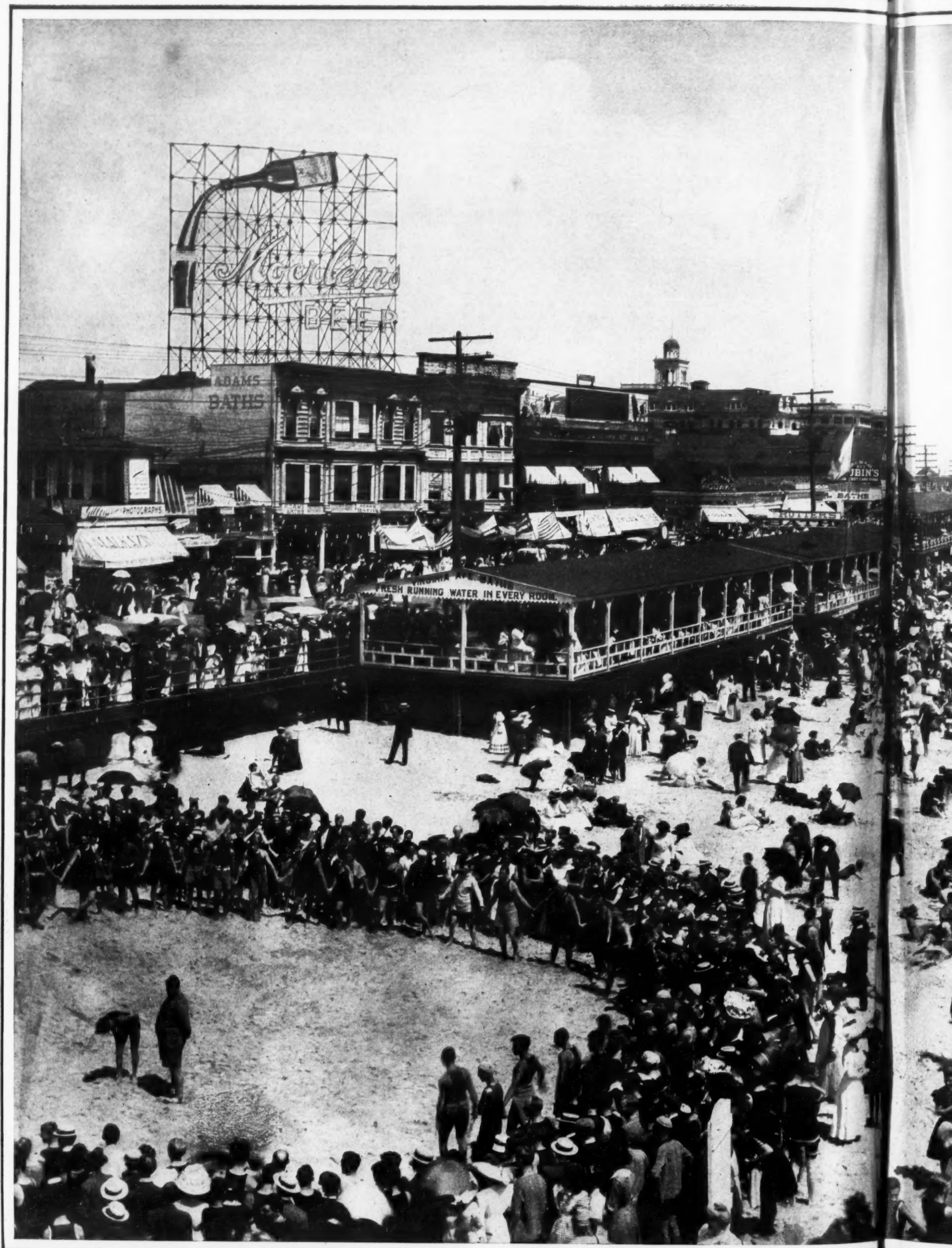
The social life of the Lilliputians is full of sunshine and charm. Good nature seems to be constitutional with the small people.

These are some of the members of the unusual troupe of foreign midgets which is now astonishing America. These curious and interesting dwarfs are at present giving complete circus performances at the New York Hippodrome. They are astounding sightseers and scientists alike by their remarkable ability as acrobats and by their highly developed intellect and character. There are fifty members to the troupe. They will later tour the American continent.



AFTER THE DAY'S WORK IS OVER.

Idle hours are spent at games, embroidery and reading. The midgets are well educated and several of them are talented linguists.



The Most Famous Shore

POPULAR SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC CITY BEACH DURING THE EARLY SUMMER VACATION DAYS. THE SPRING SEASON ALONG THE BEACH FRONT, IS THE RENDEZVOUS FOR PLEASURE-SEEKERS FROM EVERY COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE. THE HARBOR PIER, SEEN IN THE DISTANCE, IS THE MOST FAMOUS POINT OF THE CITY.

Copyright, 1907, William H. R.



ous Shore Resort in America.

SPRING SEASON CAN RECENTLY WITH THE EASTER FESTIVITIES. THE INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS BOARDWALK, WHICH EXTENDS FOR MILES
GLOBE. THE H PIER, SEEN AT THE RIGHT OF THE PICTURE, IS ONE OF THE WELL-KNOWN FEATURES FOR SIGHTSEERS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

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Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



FATAL FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Fourteen persons lost their lives in a destructive conflagration which consumed the six-story building of the Fish Furniture Company, on Wabash Avenue, Chicago, on March 24th. Most of the victims were trapped on the upper floors of the building. The fire is reported to have been caused by the explosion of benzine. — *Risser.*



MANHATTAN BRIDGE WHEN BURNING DOWN.

The most spectacular sight seen in New York for years was witnessed recently when the scaffolding and woodwork about the new Manhattan Bridge caught fire and burned furiously for several hours. Little damage was done to the bridge proper, but the woodwork will have to be replaced before the bridge can be completed.



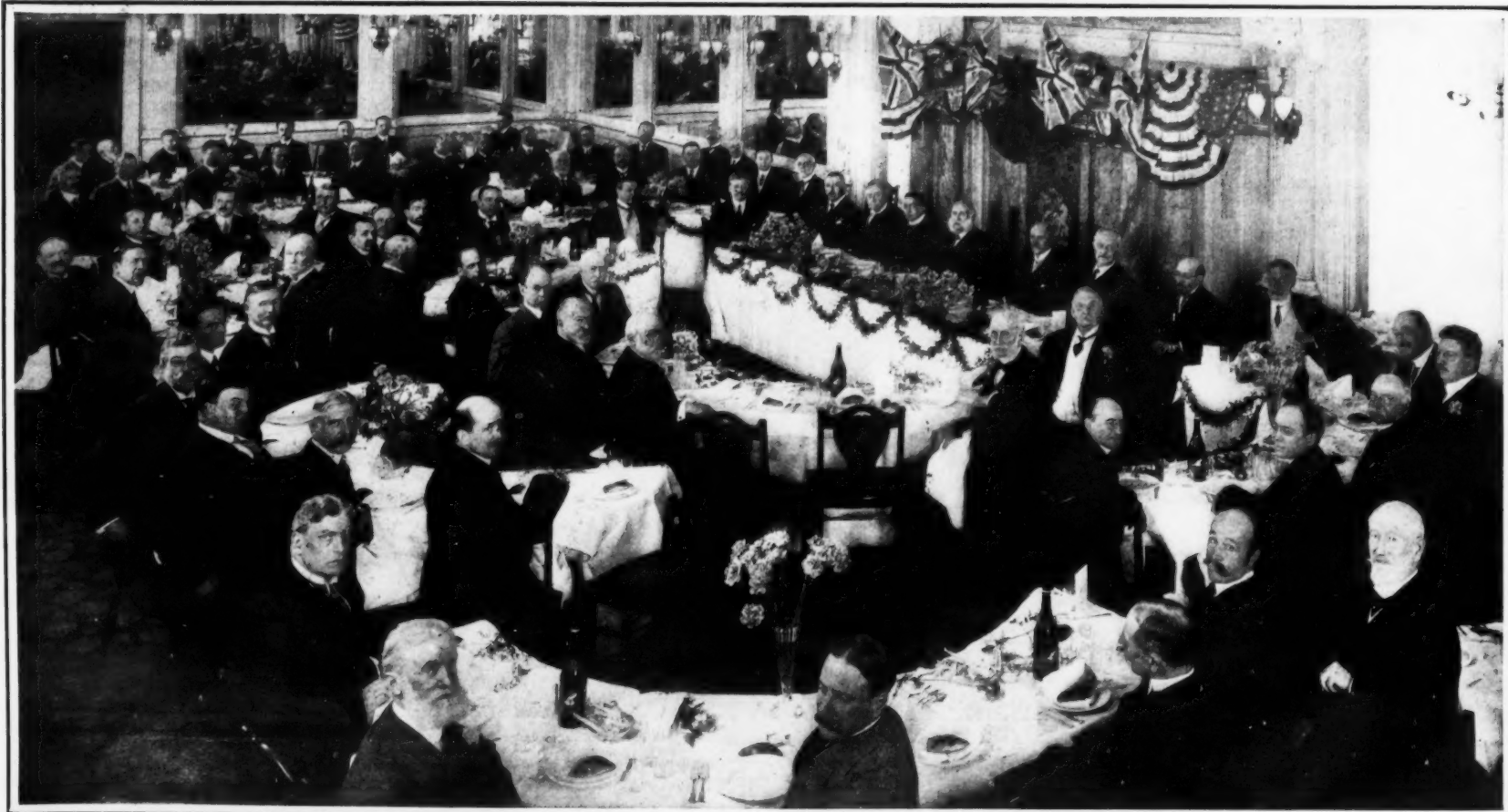
SUPERB NEW HOME OF THE DRAMA.

Madame Nazimova's theater under construction in New York City. It will be conducted by the Shuberts and opened April 18th. The first performance will be Ibsen's play, "Little Eyolf."



NOTED SOUTHERNERS WHO WILL BUILD A GIGANTIC EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS IN 1915.

The Louisiana delegation which came to Washington on March 14th to boom the New Orleans exposition, which will celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.
— *National Press Association.*



A FAMOUS SOCIETY HONORS A GREAT ENGLISH EXPLORER.

New York City members of the Pilgrims of America entertaining Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the English arctic explorer, who holds all records at the South Pole. Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan, President of the Pilgrims, Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Lieutenant Shackleton made short addresses. — *Drucker & Co.*

FINANCIAL

THE question with many investors who bought securities when prices were much lower is **WHEN TO SELL AND WHAT TO DO WITH THE PROCEEDS.**

The advice of experienced bankers should be of assistance.

A conservative and comprehensive consideration of the general situation as it bears upon the price of securities is given each week in

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1898--1910

John Muir & Co.

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American Telegraph & Cable Co.

Owens two trans-Atlantic cables between Nova Scotia and England and land telegraph lines connecting.

Property leased to Western Union Telegraph Co., whose guaranty of 5 per cent. Dividends on the capital stock is endorsed on each certificate. This stock is exempt from personal tax in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. now controls the system.

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EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange. BANKERS 111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

7% FARM MORTGAGES WELL SUPERVISED 6%

The South Is the Next West

My life experience in making loans on South Georgia's richest lands is at your service. I never make a loan if I cannot make a good one. I protect every client until his principal is returned in full. My free booklet "Wealth of Georgia" explains. Write for it. Highest references.

HAMILTON BURCH, Box 24, McRae, Ga.

\$1,000,000

The Colorado Railway, Light & Power Co.

First Mortgage 5% 40-Year Gold Bonds

Price \$2 1/2 and interest with a 5% Bonus in the Capital Stock of the Company, Yield 1-2%

DENOMINATIONS \$100, \$500, \$1,000

Dated February 1, 1910 Due February 1, 1950

Interest payable February 1st and August 1st at the Central Trust Company, New York, Trustee

CAPITALIZATION

BONDS—Authorized, \$5,000,000

Outstanding, \$2,000,000

CAPITAL STOCK—Authorized, \$5,000,000

Outstanding, \$5,000,000

SECURED BY DIRECT MORTGAGE on all the property, rights and franchises of THE COLORADO RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

The business is the manufacture and sale of electric power to various large users of power in the immediate vicinity of Trinidad, among which are the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., the Victor Fuel Co., etc., etc.

The Company owns and operates the street railway, 20 1/2 miles, electric light, gas, and electric power business in and about Trinidad, serving a population of about 41,000, and furnishes electric power to large users of power in and near Trinidad.

EARNINGS now largely in excess of the amount required to meet the interest on the present outstanding Bonds. The earnings are conservatively estimated by our engineers at \$160,415 net, which will, after payment of interest on the outstanding bonds, leave a surplus of \$310,416, or over 6 per cent on the capital stock.

Write for full information.

WALSTON H. BROWN & BROS.

Established 1868 Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange

45 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

For 25 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. \$25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.

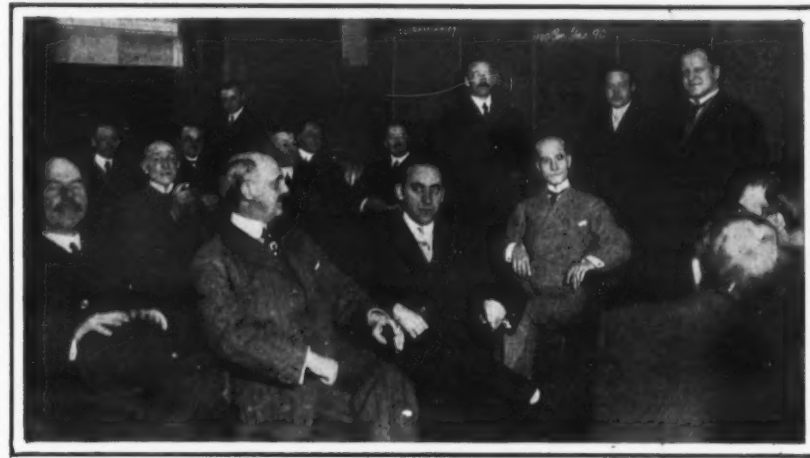
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1909, 20 cents; 1908, 30 cents, etc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage, otherwise return of material found unacceptable cannot be guaranteed. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for its loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.



CINCINNATI'S PRODUCE EXCHANGE IN SESSION.

These men meet daily in a small room off from the main floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Their action at these meetings bears directly upon every home and kitchen in Cincinnati.
J. R. Schmidt.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

PEOPLE generally fail to understand how much of the common welfare depends on the character of legislation both at Washington and at our State capitals. Everybody can recall the very hopeful and prosperous outlook the country had only a few months ago. It led to a widespread and decided impression that 1910 would usher in once more a season of great prosperity, but something happened as time progressed. A halt in the advance of prosperity was observed all along the line. Factories no longer worked extra hours, and a disposition was manifested to lay off some of the employees and to reduce the working time in a number of industries.

The heavy orders for supplies needed by the railroads were not forthcoming, though they had been promised, and the explanation of the railroads was that they were unable, because of the sudden

change in the business situation, to place loans necessary to raise funds for large expenditures. What was the reason? Perhaps it can be most clearly explained by the statement of President E. C. Fosburg, of Norfolk, Va., at the recent twenty-first annual convention of the North Carolina Pine Association, representing the bulk of the lumber output of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and eastern Maryland. This is what he said:

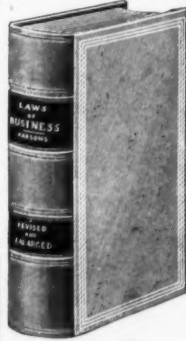
I think we will all agree that the indications for an increased demand and stronger prices, which looked so promising in October last, have not been realized. This I think can be attributed in no small degree to the continued agitation at Washington, which has been keeping the railroads and other large business interests in a condition of uncertainty as to the future. Excepting steel, iron and coal, no other industry in this country is so largely dependent upon the railroads for its prosperity as is the lumber business. Prior to the 1907 panic the railroads of this country were the consumers of from 25 to 30 per cent. of all the lumber produced in the United States. Since that time, the purchases have been limited to their absolute requirements.

The prosperity of the railroads is a primary factor in the prosperity of the country. We often talk of iron as "the barometer of trade," but, after all, it is the railroads that really tell the story. Their purchases include not only the products of iron and steel factories, but those of the lumber, furniture, brass and many other lines of

(Continued on page 370.)

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treats in untechnical, understandable business English of rights and duties under Contracts, Sales, Notes, Agency, Agreement, Consideration, Limitations, Leases, Partnership, Executors, Interest, Insurance, Collections, Bonds, Receipts, Patents, Deeds, Mortgages, Liens, Assignments, Minors, Married Women, Arbitration, Guardians, Wills and much besides.

The book contains also abstracts of All State Laws relating to Collection of Debts, Interest, Usury, Deeds, Holidays, Days of Grace, Limitations, Liens, etc. Like-wise nearly 300 Approved Forms for Contracts of all kinds, Assignments, Guaranty, Powers of Attorney, Wills, etc.

The 1910 edition contains up-to-date chapters on Employers' Liability; Powers and Liabilities of Stockholders, Officers and Directors of Corporations, Food and Drug Law, New Trade Mark Law, Bailment; New (1909) Copyright Law, etc. Also a full Glossary of Law Terms.

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U. S. Steel	- -	Ry. Steel Spg.	- -	11.90
Amer. Loco.	- -	Gen. Chemical	- -	11.34
Amer. Sugar	- -	Pressed S. Car	- -	11.17
Car Foundry	- -	Am. Ag. Chem.	- -	10.23
Int. Harvest	- -	Int. Steam Pump	- -	9.62
Am. Cot. Oil	- -	Nat'l Lead	- -	9.24
Am. Smelting	- -	Rep. Iron & S.	- -	8.84
Nat'l Biscuit	- -	Am. Woolen	- -	8.61
Va. Car. Chem.	- -	Cent. Leather	- -	8.39
Corn Products	- -		- -	7.90

We have prepared a booklet treating the affairs of the above companies showing the comparative investment values of their preferred stocks and their comparative market values.

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Offer a small block of their remaining treasury stock to a limited number of investors. This company was incorporated in 1902 by a special act of Congress with an authorized capital of \$250,000. Only \$20,000 was originally paid in, the policy of the company being on extra conservative lines, never permitted an excess capital. Each year an increase was allowed, until the present paid in capital is \$150,000, with resources of more than \$236,000.

Dividends Have Averaged 18% Annually

They are paid in July and January of each year. 6% semi-annually being declared, balance going to surplus.

Par value per share \$25.00

Present value per share \$37.50

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COUPON BONDS

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especially adapted for systematic savings. Issued on installments during a term of 100 months, affording small investors superior advantages for saving money.

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The bonds are secured by the Corporation's New York Real Estate, the value of which is constantly increasing.

CASH AVAILABILITY

The bonds can be turned into cash at any time through their law provision.

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The bonds share in one-half the net profits in addition to the guaranteed 6 per cent.

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334 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

A Western paper suggests, as an improvement in Bibles, the preparation of a leaf or two in the "Family Record" for divorcees.

Somebody says, "A wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed."

A scamp adds, "And without sauce."

"I am afraid, dear wife, that when I am gone, absence will conquer love."

"Never fear, dear. The longer you stay away, the better I shall like you."

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IRRIGATION FARMING
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PUBLIC OPINION

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This wonderful offer of the Canadian Pacific should be read by every man and woman watching for a lifetime opportunity—then write at once and investigate. Hundreds have paid fully for homes here out of first one or two crops.

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In our 3,000,000-acre irrigated block in Bow River Valley of Southern Alberta, we will break and develop your land, erect buildings, fences, etc.—at less than you could do it yourself. Select your land—let us put in crop. Get development circular.

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Get a home here. Under agreement, pay out of crops for your land. Let us tell you of others here raising potatoes, onions, vegetable products, sugar beets, berries, alfalfa, field peas, timothy, dairy, general stock raising—on various crops wheat, oats, barley and flax. Send me your name today and check which books you want **FREE**.

J. S. DENNIS, Assistant to 2nd Vice-President
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WELL
ALL NICOTINE POISON AND SALIVA DROP INTO RETENTION CHAMBER (see cut) and are absorbed by ordinary absorbent cotton—no special absorbent cartridges to carry for reloading. No other pipe like this. \$1.00 for French briar, bent or straight rubber bit. Same in second quality, 50c. postpaid. Send direct. Reference First State Bank, Booklet Free.

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"I feel rather flighty to-night," said the aeroplanist, as he soared away.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

FROM city unto city,
Above the racing tide,
Man flung a swaying web of steel
With towers on either side.
The tall ships pass beneath it,
Its arches are so high,
The network of its cables hang
Like lace against the sky.

In vain the wind assails it,
In vain the tempest smites,
It swings securely anchored fast
Between the million lights;
And over it from morning
Till midnight to and fro,
Still spinning traffic's tangled strands,
The human spiders go.

MINNA IRVING.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 369.)

business. Think that two great railroads have recently been expending from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 in the city of New York alone on the extension of their terminals! Think of the millions being spent in a similar way in cities great and small all over the United States!

These expenditures of enormous sums are based on the ability of the railroads either to earn or borrow money. If they are crippled in earning capacity by oppressive legislation, they must be compelled to borrow it; but they cannot borrow when every industry and railway waits with apprehension future legislation at Washington and the outcome of the actions brought against them under complicated and burdensome statutes. We cannot expect better times until some of the clouds on the horizon have been removed and until the people begin to realize that capital and labor go hand in hand. What is good for one is good for the other.

An eminent New York financier, on his recent return from a trip to Germany, told of the surprise the people of that country felt at the action of the American people in denouncing industrial corporations and railroads and in holding them up to ridicule and contempt, as the muck-raking press is constantly doing. In other countries captains of industry are exalted as they were in the United States up to the era of the muck-raker and the demagogue. It is true that wrongs were committed by some corporations in the past, but these were no greater than those com-



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mitted in a minor way in every branch of business under the acute competition which prevails and which will always prevail among men of spirit and of the American temperament. The time will come when, as in other days, we shall be glad to lift up the hands of those who are ready to invest their capital in new enterprises, to take the risks of building railroads, creating industries and uncovering hidden wealth. Meanwhile, in this period of general unrest, with the people clamorous over the all-prevailing high prices, and with demagogues seeking to shift the blame for the increased cost of living to the party in power and paying no attention to the real and logical reasons for existing conditions, we cannot hope for higher prices in Wall Street or for an improvement in the industrial and railway world. My advice to my readers, therefore, is to be careful of the investments they have, to keep out of Wall Street for the time being, and to listen to the call of reason rather than to the sensational utterances of the muck-raker and the demagogue.

J. Chicago, Ill.: Any member of the New York Stock Exchange will buy curb stocks for you.
D. S. B., Dubuque, Ia.: 1. I do not recognize the company. 2. You are wise to leave it alone.
B., Jersey City, N. J.: Address Havana Tobacco Co., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York.
M., Cincinnati, O.: The dividend of 2 per cent. on C. C. C. and St. L. was payable March 1. If you have not received it, write to the company.
C., Minneapolis, Minn.: They are local concerns not dealt in on Wall Street. I have no information on which to advise.
C., New York: 1. A profit is always a good thing to take, but if the market should advance, Corn Products common would, no doubt, participate in the rise. 2. Unless you care to pay the heavy assessment on Third Avenue stock I would not advise its purchase.
Copper, Dickey, N. D.: Lawson on his own statements is "out for the dust," to use a common expression. Those who followed his advice to buy Trinity, Bay State Gas and other securities paid for their experience.

(Continued on page 372.)



A GREAT INTERCOLLEGIATE BOAT RACE FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The great eight-oared boat race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities on the Thames River, England, which was won by Cambridge in twenty-six minutes. The race was held in April, 1860. It excited a great deal of interest in this country. An interesting parallel is suggested by the fact that the annual race for 1910, held on March 23, was won by Oxford. The time was 20 minutes 14 seconds, which contributes about six minutes to the progress in the science of rowing since 1860.



AN ENGLISH SPORTING HOUSE IN THE EARLY SIXTIES.

The interior of "The Cambrian," one of London's most famous resorts of sporting men at that time. It was in places like this that the great wagers were placed on the Heenan-Sayers fight. (Reproduced from the files of Leslie's Weekly of April 28th, 1860, and copyrighted.)

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

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"I never saw her dress."



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A rare relish for Fish, Meats, Game, Salads, Cheese, etc.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

What Is the Matter with the United States?

(Continued from page 365.)

and oppressed and ground down. We have adopted the ravings of a certain element seeking asylum on our shores and the agitation of a restless class of unthinking malcontents native among us, and given their destructive socialist notions a place in the sentiment of the country, and we have added force to them by our laws against the forms of business which they hate, and given them presidential indorsement. And when the results of this folly came upon us in higher prices, instead of calmly and rationally looking into the causes, we gave tongue with the baying hounds who are pursuing our industries to the death.

Do we wonder why living costs more? Because we have made it cost more to produce it. Some of the food products are going into other things, vast quantities of them into beer and whiskey. Other quantities, as corn products by the hundred thousand bushels and eggs by the million dozen, are going into the demands of the mechanical and fine arts. But the great cause is that eight hours will not produce what ten hours produce, and farm help at forty dollars per month will not leave the margin that twenty-five dollars left. And less men will be employed on the farm. The

Abandoned It

FOR THE OLD FASHIONED COFFEE WAS KILLING.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table.

"I had been troubled some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily.

"Sometimes it would beat fast and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain.

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be caused by coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am now glad to say that I am entirely well of the heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum.

"A number of my friends have abandoned the old-fashioned coffee and have taken up with Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if it is boiled long enough, according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage. We have never used any of the old-fashioned coffee since Postum was first started in our house."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

whole tendency of labor unions has been to discourage labor, especially work on the farm, from which come the produce of the markets from which our tables are supplied. We have been trying to reverse God's law of labor and the sweat of the brow, and have sown discontent by illogical contrasts among those who have nothing to offer the world but the labor of their hands, and who for that have been better paid in the United States than in any other country in the world.

What can we hope for when the coming together of Congress is always a menace to business? Imagine the conditions if this country felt the confidence that we have a right to feel in our law-makers. Contrast it with the feeling that you find in business everywhere in the last days of December, and the relief that is breathed in welcome spring-time when the congressman goes marching home again.

But there are evils that need correction. Quite likely. Any more than in Congress? Any more than in society? Any more than in the church? But should we destroy business and disrupt credit and confidence by a constant menace and by sending out a new flock of commissioners with every demagogic outcry of some imagined evil? What a machine it has been for making office-holding positions! To run a ship on a reef very effectually removes the barnacles from the bottom of the ship, but we are more interested in the ship than in the barnacles.

Who are the men who would loan the country credit in war or disaster? The wild-eyed socialist and political agitator? The men who have created the country's credit would save the country's credit. The men who have built our railways and opened our mines and harvested our prairies and multiplied a thousand times our practical arts would be the first to respond to the country's need. And in that day it would be found that they would cash in something more substantial than the muck-raker's panacea. Who are these great builders? They are our neighbors and acquaintances. They are in our charities. They are first in our public improvements, our schools and our philanthropies. They stand for progress, and the work of their hands is seen in every improvement of human conditions throughout our broad land. They serve the country by furnishing employment to millions of laborers, and then they expend hundreds of millions of dollars of the proceeds of their enterprises in uplifting the conditions of their fellow-men.

One of the first things to be overcome is the "popular will." It opposed the locomotive, it destroyed the cotton gin and power loom. It has exhibited its

(Continued on page 373.)

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

PRESTON CLARK, actor and playwright, nephew of Edwin Booth and grandson of Junius Booth, at Asheville, N. C., March 21st, aged 44.

David Josiah Brewer, for more than twenty years associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. "He trained himself carefully and impartially not only to weigh evidence, but to measure the importance of principles, forces and laws that control and govern human nature;" at Washington, D. C., March 28th, aged 73.

Rear-Admiral James Entwistle, U. S. N. (retired), Civil War veteran, took part in the battle of Manila Bay, at Paterson, N. J., March 23d, aged 73.

Galen Clark, has been known for the last half century as the guardian of Yosemite valley. He discovered the great Redwood Grove at Mariposa in 1857, at Oakland, Cal., March 17th, aged 96.

Professor J. P. Shorter, of Wilberforce University, a prominent Ohio negro educator, at Xenia, O., March 25th.

Burt Cox, one of the best known of the old-time United States marshals in Indian Territory, at Keystone, Okla., March 24th, aged 50.

Dudley Evans, president of the Wells Fargo Express Company, Civil War veteran, prominent clubman and social favorite, at New York, March 28th, aged 72.

William Leslie Scrymser, manager of the Eastern District plant of the Standard Oil Company, at Bayshore, Long Island, March 28th, aged 56.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1910.

TO POLICYHOLDERS:

The following synopsis of the Annual Statement, as of December 31, 1909, is submitted for your information:

	1909	1908
TOTAL ASSETS	\$486,109,637.98	\$472,339,508.83
TOTAL LIABILITIES	400,837,318.68	391,072,041.93
Consisting of Insurance Fund \$393,223,558.00 and \$7,613,760.68 of miscellaneous liabilities for 1909. The Insurance Fund (with future premiums and interest) will pay all outstanding policies as they mature.		
TOTAL SURPLUS	85,272,319.30	81,267,466.90
With an increasing number of maturities of Deferred Dividend Policies this sum will in time decrease.		
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR (including additions \$3,852,143 in 1909 and \$3,540,621 in 1908)	110,943,016.00	91,262,101.00
This is an increase for the year of 21½ per cent., and was secured at a lower expense ratio than in 1908.		
INCREASE IN OUTSTANDING INSURANCE IN 1909 - COMPARED WITH A DECREASE IN 1908	8,869,439.00	13,647,814.00
An improvement of \$22,517,253.00 as compared with 1908.		
FIRST YEAR CASH PREMIUMS (excluding on additions)	3,774,321.27	2,724,976.59
This is an increase of 38½ per cent. as compared with 1908.		
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	51,716,579.04	47,861,542.69
DEATH BENEFITS	20,102,318.67	20,324,002.65
97 per cent. of all Death Claims in America were paid within one day after proofs of death were received.		
ENDOWMENTS	6,321,554.41	4,830,170.10
ANNUITIES, SURRENDER VALUES AND OTHER BENEFITS	15,683,665.88	14,696,354.16
DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS	9,609,040.08	8,011,015.78
1910 dividends to Policyholders will approximate \$11,000,000.		
DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS	7,000.00	7,000.00
This is the maximum annual dividend that stockholders can receive under the Society's Charter.		
OUTSTANDING LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS	59,954,933.10	57,053,555.28
EARNINGS FROM INTEREST AND RENTS	21,074,013.95	20,636,405.61
OUTSTANDING LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES	97,532,648.03	97,570,767.22
TOTAL EXPENSES, including Commissions and Taxes	10,438,729.64	9,758,447.46

The average gross rate of interest realized during 1909 amounted to 4.50 per cent., as against 4.45 per cent. in 1908, 4.39 per cent. in 1907, 4.26 per cent. in 1906, 4.03 per cent. in 1905, and 3.90 per cent. in 1904.

The condition of your Society is constantly improving. The growth of new business at a reduced expense ratio and the increase in outstanding insurance manifest public recognition of the fact.

Paul H. Norton
PRESIDENT.



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We Pay the Freight and Deliver our Houses to any R. R. Station in U. S.

Enclose 4 cents for our handsome book of Plans and Designs which also gives names and addresses of those who have owned and occupied our houses for years. Don't buy a Portable House till you know what the largest, oldest makers offer.

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Substantial, beautiful summer and winter Cottages and Bungalows. Inexpensive, complete in every detail. Save labor, worry and material. Wind and weatherproof. Built on Unit Plan, no nails, no carpenter. Everything fits. Anyone can set up.

We are the pioneer reliable portable house builders. Have longest experience, most skillful labor, latest facilities, keep constantly on our docks, and in our yards and dry kilns.

50 Million Feet Seasoned White Pine best weather-resisting timber known—enabling us to make quickest shipments and lowest prices.

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to exhibit a sample 1910 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write at once for full particulars and special offer. NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere, in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepaid freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

LOW FACTORY PRICES. We furnish the highest grade bicycles. It is possible to make our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the wonderful low prices we can make you. We sell the highest grade bicycles at lower prices than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—A limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

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Collect Your Old Accounts

And still retain the friendship of your customers. Learn how to get them to pay up and keep on giving you their business.

Our new book **Collection Letters** tells you how to avoid the snarl and losses that too often result from letters which look right and sound right to their writer, but which turn out to be highly offensive to their recipient and cause him not only to refuse to pay but to take his patronage elsewhere. You can increase your own personal pulling power as a collection writer by 1000 per cent by taking advantage of this excellent book. READ THIS BOOK BEFORE YOU WRITE ANOTHER DUNNING LETTER AND WE ASSURE YOU THAT YOU WILL QUICKLY FIND IT THE "QUICKEST ACTION," MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT YOU EVER MADE. The author of this book is himself a master in the art of writing letters that produce the desired result and for years has made a study of the principles of successful writing of dunning letters. The book is standard size and well bound for desk use. A REMITTANCE OF \$1.00 WILL BRING YOU A COPY OF THIS BOOK BY RETURN MAIL AND MODERN METHODS MAGAZINE FOR ONE YEAR. Modern Methods is a monthly magazine for business managers, office, factory and sales managers, department heads, buyers, head bookkeepers, and men on the way to such positions. Six years old, nearly 50,000 such men have become subscribers and more are coming every day. If you are already a subscriber you may have your subscription extended one year. Make your order read, "I have read, for a year's subscription to Modern Methods and a copy of your book, COLLECTION LETTERS, by Markel, by return mail and prepaid." Address, MODERN METHODS MAGAZINE, 7 R. & B. BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

New Invention!

FOR THE HOME

Air Does the Work
Cleans Carpets, Rugs, Matings,
etc., on the floor, by the
Vacuum Process.



The New Home Vacuum Cleaner
WEIGHS NINE POUNDS

Operated by child or weakly woman.
Air is drawn through body and
fibers of carpet at terrific speed.
Carries all dust, dirt, grit,
germs, etc., into the Cleaner.
No dust in room, it all goes
into the Cleaner. Supersedes
broom, brush, sweeper,
dust pan and dust
cloth. Cleans
without sweeping.
It takes no dust.
Keeps house clean,
does away with
housecleaning. Port-
able, dustless, always
ready. Adapted to
every home—rich or
poor—city, village or country. Does same work as expen-
sive machines. Costs nothing to operate—costs nothing
for repairs. Light, neat, well and durably made—should
last a lifetime. Saves time, labor, carpets, curtains, fur-
niture. Saves drudgery. SAVES HEALTH, SAVES MONEY.
HAVEN TAKEN UP AND BEATING CARPETS. The New Home
Cleaner is truly a wonder. Astonishes everybody; cus-
tomers all delighted and praise it. They wonder how
they ever did without it.

\$8.50

NOT SOLD IN STORES

poor—city, village or country. Does same work as expen-
sive machines. Costs nothing to operate—costs nothing
for repairs. Light, neat, well and durably made—should
last a lifetime. Saves time, labor, carpets, curtains, fur-
niture. Saves drudgery. SAVES HEALTH, SAVES MONEY.
HAVEN TAKEN UP AND BEATING CARPETS. The New Home
Cleaner is truly a wonder. Astonishes everybody; cus-
tomers all delighted and praise it. They wonder how
they ever did without it.

**Lady had matted too old to take up—New Home
Cleaner saved it—Cleaned it on floor.**

Others write: "Would not do without it for many times
its cost." Another says: "Ten year old girl keeps every-
thing clean." Another: "Never had house so clean." An-
other: "Carpets and rugs so clean baby can play without
getting dust and germs." Another: "It works so easy; just
slide nozzle over carpet, it draws all the dirt into the
Cleaner—not a particle of dust raised." So they run, hun-
dreds and thousands of letters praising, without a com-
plaint. To try a New Home Cleaner means to want it—
then keep it. The size is right—weight is right—price is
right. Simple, neat, handsome, durable and easily oper-
ated. All put together ready for use when you receive it.

SENT ANYWHERE FOR ONLY

Not Sold in Stores.

\$8.50

Every one tested before shipping—guar-
anteed as represented or money refunded.
Write today; or better, send order. You won't regret it.

FREE SAMPLE TO ACTIVE AGENTS.

Agents make money easy, quick, sure. Spare or all time.
Men or women. Experience unnecessary. \$50 to \$180
per week. W. B. Morgan, Pa., "Send 60 Cleaners at once.
Sold 32 so far this week, making \$55 in 9 days." "Sold
5 Vacuum Cleaners last Saturday—my first attempt."
So it goes all along the line—these reports are not uncom-
mon. Sales easy, profits big, generous. Show one in
operation. People want it, must have it when they see it
they buy. How they sell! Show to families, sell 9. Write
today. Send postal card for full description and agent's
plan. Name choice of territory. Act quick.
Address: R. Armstrong Mfg. Co.,
804 Alms Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Results Advertise in **LESLIE'S**

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 370.)

D., Ft. Reno, Okla.: No.
R., St. Louis, Mo.: I do not recommend Ruther-
ford.
K., Columbia, S. C.: Can get no report of Austin-
Man.

R., Dayton, O.: None of the stocks on your list
is attractive from the investment standpoint.

Chicago Com.: Any of the lower priced dividend
payers among the railroads or prof. industrials
would look attractive for a short turn on a break.
P., Brooklyn, N. Y.: In the present condition of
the bond and money markets, the C. and O. convert-
ibles do not look like much of a bargain.

L., Mineola, L. I.: I never heard of the Electro-
Magnetic R. R. Con. Co. and have no means of as-
certaining its value.

S., Newark, N. J.: 1. Iowa Central pref. in 1909
ranged from 48 to 62. With a good crop year it will
have speculative chances. 2. Earnings of American
Ice were given out at the close of the fiscal year and
showed between 5 and 6 per cent. on the stock.

Profit, N. Y.: 1. Yes, a broker will take a liberal
deposit and follow instructions as to the purchase
or sale of any stocks at given prices. 2. This is the
usual rule of operation. 3. I think well of Penn.,
N. Y. C., C. C. C. and St. L. and N. P. 4. The
declaration of dividends.

L., Rutland, Vt.: The facts regarding the in-
vestment coupon 6 per cent. bonds for \$100 and up-
ward, with profit-sharing privilege, you can get by
writing to the Debuture Corporation of New York
at 334 Fifth Avenue, New York, and asking for
their "Circular L."

R., Delphi, Ind.: 1. It is always safe to buy after
a serious break. Even if the market goes lower, it is
quite sure eventually to return to a higher level.
Buy after any recession of from five to ten points.
2. Write to J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members
N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York,
for their "Weekly Financial Review."

Penn.: 1. Never heard of it. 2. "Positively safe
investments" are only found in gilt-edged securities
like first mortgage bonds of the highest class net-
ting about 4 per cent. The industrial and public
utility securities you refer to are all good of their
class. Study the reports of each and make your
choice as a business man.

Jack, Minneapolis, Minn.: 1. It will help you to
understand Wall Street methods if you will look over
the special booklet, entitled "Small Lot Trading,"
which Renskorff, Lyon & Co., members N. Y. Stock
Exchange, 43 Exchange Place, New York, are send-
ing to their customers. A copy will be sent to any
of my readers who will write for it.

Farm Loans, Portland, Me.: Well-secured farm
mortgages are well regarded. These pay from 6 per
cent. to 8 per cent., according to the rate for money
in different localities. Write to Hamilton Burch,
box 54, McRae, Ga., for his free booklet on "The
Wealth of Georgia," and Perkins & Co., Lawrence,
Kan., for their Loan List of small mortgages.

Widow, Buffalo, N. Y.: Industrial pref. stocks
will give you a better income than the railroad bonds
to which you refer and are quite as safe. Write to
Biselow & Co., bankers, 49 Wall St., New York, for
their "Booklet 101-H." It gives the comparative
values and prices of a number of the best paying
industrials.

Small Investor, Boston, Mass.: You can buy a
\$100 bond, first mortgage 5 per cent., and get a bonus
of 50 per cent. in stock, thus combining an invest-
ment with a possible speculation. Walston H. Brown
& Bros., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 45 Wall
St., New York, are offering these bonds and will be
glad to send you particulars.

Guarantee, Troy, N. Y.: A guaranteed stock
yielding 6 1/4 per cent. is that of the American Tel.
and Cable Co. The guarantee is by the Western
Union Tel. Co. and is good. This stock has merit
for the small investor. Edgingham Lawrence & Co.,
bankers and members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 111
Broadway, N. Y., will send you a special circular

White Rock

"The World's Best Table Water."

regarding it, if you will write and mention that you
are a reader of this department.

(Continued on page 373.)

Two Dollars for a Leslie Page.

From the New York Tribune, March 12th, 1910.

SEVERAL days ago the Cunard line
received a letter from a man living
in northern New York, inclosing a page
from a LESLIE'S WEEKLY published
about thirty years ago. The writer ex-
plained that the page contained a story
of the Cunard steamship *Persia* and an
account of the great reception accorded
her on her first arrival at this port. She
was hailed at that time as the biggest
steamship to enter New York, and the
greeting extended to her along the
waterfront was not unlike the recent re-
ception bestowed upon the new Cunard-
ers, the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania*.
The man who sent the magazine page
informed the Cunard officials that if the
article was worth two dollars they
might keep it and send him the money;
if not, they might return the page. The
general manager sent him a check for
two dollars at once and put the page in
the company's files. While looking on
the reverse side of the page, one of the
officials noticed references to other mat-
ters, including the deplorable condition
of the city's streets and stories relating
to business transactions. As the page
was filed, the official remarked that the
possessor of unusually old magazines
might easily sell thirty pages for two
dollars apiece. Moral: Keep your old
papers and magazines.

None Better
COOK'S
IMPERIAL
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE
Served Everywhere

Remoh Gems
Looks like a diamond—wears like
a diamond—brilliantly guaranteed
forever—stands like a diamond—has
no paste, foil or artificial backing.
1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only
in solid gold mountings. A marvel-
ously reconstructed gem, not an
imitation. Sent on approval. Write
for our catalog, it's free. No canvassers wanted.
REMOH JEWELRY CO. - 467 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

**The Full
Jewelled**

CORBIN

**FOR
1910**



Ask owners of Corbin cars how they stand up in everyday use.

**30 H. P., 5-Passenger Touring Car, \$2,750.00, Fully Equipped, including
Cape Top, Prestolite Tank and Bosch Magneto**

WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

**The Corbin Motor Vehicle Corporation, NEW BRITAIN
CONNECTICUT**

Members Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers
Licensed under Selden Patent

Gulliver's Travelers in the United States.

(See photographs on page 365.)

THE PERSON who strays into the New York Hippodrome these days will be apt to rub his eyes to make sure that he is awake, when he finds himself looking upon a stage full of Lilliputians for all the world like those which Gulliver found in his travels. The midget actors and actresses and also midget ponies, who give a regular circus performance on the stage, carry the grown-up in an orchestra seat back to the days when he believed in fairies.

These little people, looking like children dressed up for a game of make-believe, are really as adept in their work as are their professional brothers in the Barnum & Bailey circus. In the company there are athletes who perform daring tricks in the air, wire walkers, bareback riders, "strong men," pugilists, and singers and dancers. One little chap is an artist, and he paints a wonderful landscape on the stage while the audience looks on. The company of midgets has been gathered from all parts of the world, India, Africa, France and Germany furnishing the majority of them. The three who speak English are Captain George Liable and Mrs. Liable, of Kentucky, and Prince Otto Beeskow, of Chicago. In a cozy room of a theatrical boarding house, Captain and Mrs. Liable told me something of the advantages and disadvantages of being little.

"Being small is all right if one can find agreeable work to do," said the captain. "There are fewer inconveniences for us than one would think. People in the hotels where we stay often feel very sorry for us because the furniture is so out of proportion to our size, but that does not bother us at all. If the bed is too high, we can always use a chair with which to climb up to it. A bureau drawer is very useful for us, and it serves for everything from an afternoon tea table to a platform on which to stand for reaching things. It would be nice to have furniture built to suit us, but I have never heard of a home so furnished. You see, there never has been an entire family of midgets. As a rule, there is only one in each family, and the children of midgets grow to full size if they live. They usually die when a few days old."

"Oh, yes, we are pretty generally spoiled," answered Mrs. Liable. "Everybody tries to make it pleasant for us—that is, everybody except the customs men. You should have seen them when we arrived from Europe! They thought we would try to take advantage of them because of our size, so they turned every trunk topsy-turvy and even searched my little pocket purse."

Mrs. Liable speaks several languages and is well informed generally. All of the midgets in the company read the daily papers and current magazines. Their favorite recreation is card playing, and each member owns a tiny pack of cards.

Captain and Mrs. Liable, the only married folk in the company, have been on the stage for fifteen years. In Professor Zanard's troupe of twelve, which has been with him over ten years, there are several romances. Three couples are engaged, and two marriages are scheduled for early June.

What Is the Matter with the United States?

(Continued from page 371.)

wisdom and progress in massing riots against everything that men far out beyond the "popular will" have discovered and attempted to carry forward. It is because a crowd of reckless agitators can use the "popular will" and stir an unthinking mass to blind passion that business is imperiled to-day. Only the sane and patriotic business men and the sound, sober sense of our solid and intelligent industrial people hold the destructive process in check from time to time until the country can fortify against this so-called "popular will,"

Pure Milk for Baby.

Sanitary milk production was first started by Gail Borden in the early 50s. The best systems today are largely based on his methods, but none are so thorough and so rigidly enforced as the Borden System. For over fifty years the Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has proved its claim as the best food for infants.

which is a popular craze ever assailing one great interest or another in this country as it is led on by the blind guides of the blind. What we want is to bring "the popular will" into line with the magnitudes of the hour, and teach "the popular will" to know its responsibility and magnificent opportunity.

Let "the popular will" fall in behind the greatest commercial leaders the world has ever known in solid supporting ranks, and our country will quickly become the marvel of all lands. We shall go on in the astounding development of our boundless resources. We shall recapture South America, taken from us by Germany, and open up Japan and China and India to our manufactured and natural products, and compel our national rivals to pay us tribute of high respect and honor. We shall recover our merchant marine. We shall load our ships at our railway terminals on both sides of the continent, and send our commerce out over all seas.

James P. Day

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 372.)

B. St. Louis, Mo.: No. J. Dayton, O.: The Almeda Con. has a capital of \$15,000,000 and several large low-grade claims on which considerable work has been done. It is too highly capitalized.

S. Brooklyn, N. Y.: If you buy a "call" the price you pay for it is not returned to you. If the stock advances you make a profit and if it declines, a loss. This is simply betting on market prices. I advise against it.

B. Albany, N. Y.: The large transactions in U. S. Light and Heating are somewhat puzzling, but there are many evidences that the company is increasing its business and a suspicion that the stock is being accumulated by insiders.

C. Pittsburg, N. Y.: The Intercontinental Rubber Company controls several rubber companies. Its capital is \$30,000,000 common and \$10,000,000 pref. Very little is given out about the earnings. A number of wealthy and speculative gentlemen are interested and claim that the recent advance in rubber has been highly beneficial.

Morris, Stamford, Conn.: 1. Union Pacific is satisfactory if held for investment purposes. 2. The decision in the trust cases may affect Standard Oil, but insiders are advising their friends to hold. Few sales are being made. 3. I think well of S. P. common. Its control of Central Pacific, unless it should be taken away by the U. P., gives it a decided advantage over the latter, though, of course, the roads work in union. Competition for the transcontinental trade is increasing, but trade is also increasing. Whether it will outstrip competition cannot be foreseen at this time. 4. I advised the purchase of C. C. C. and St. L. weeks ago, when it was selling 20 points below the present price. If the market has a break it will still offer opportunities.

(Continued on page 375.)



No. 267

PATENTED

All important features covered by our patents

This Is Both a Table and a Writing Desk

A "Cadillac" Desk-Table is an ingenious combination of a table and a desk.

With the drawer closed it is a handsome, finely proportioned, well-built table.

But you can change it in an instant to a writing desk—with inkwell and pen-tray—by simply pulling the drawer open. Underneath the writing desk lid is a compartment for stationery and letters.

It is the simplest sort of mechanism—just an easy-sliding drawer, counter-balanced in such a way as to keep the table steady, no matter how far the drawer is pulled out.

Cadillac
Desk-Table

This Desk-Table is a time-saving and space-saving device. The idea of convenience stands out so strongly in its construction that you can appreciate it from a bare, written description.

But you must see a Cadillac Desk-Table to realize the grace and beauty of its lines. It is the work of the most thoroughly skilled cabinet makers in the world, who have an honest workman's pride in their product.

THE CADILLAC CABINET CO., Detroit, Michigan

Every good feature discovered during our many years' experience in Furniture making is incorporated in the "Cadillac"—it represents the latest thought in Desk-Tables.

75 Different Styles to Choose From

The extreme of individual taste can be satisfied in the wide range of Cadillac styles. We have Cadillac Desk-Tables of all sizes and designs. Made in Mahogany, Walnut and Quartered Oak in golden, fumed, Early English, wax and other attractive finishes.

The "Cadillac" is equally valuable for either the city or the country home.

The better class of dealers everywhere sell Cadillac Desk-Tables. In buying, be sure to ask for "Cadillac," and see that the Cadillac brand is on the under side of the lid of the drawer.

Write For Free Booklet (E)

In this handsome Booklet we show all the styles of Cadillac Desk-Tables in fine half-tone pictures. Full descriptions are given. We will mail Booklet (E) to you on receipt of your name and address.

If your dealer does not carry it we will see that you are supplied.

What Is Your Hair Trouble?

Never in the history of the human race have hair troubles been so universal.

Never has a modern, scientific, dependable, successful remedy for hair troubles been so necessary or welcome.

Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Tonic has been *absolutely proven* to be such a remedy, and is recommended by men and women who know, for

Baldness
Approaching Baldness
Intolerable Itching
Hair Falling
Faded Hair
Scalp Diseases
Dandruff

Doctors praise Lorrimer's Excelsior Hair Tonic; druggists recommend it; newspapers everywhere are telling about it; why not **begin now** and use this *proven* remedy, which does *more than is claimed for it*?

Get it or order it of any druggist, anywhere, or fill out this coupon for a trial supply, which, together with a valuable book on the care and treatment of the hair, will be forwarded by prepaid mail.

COUPON

Leslie's Weekly.

If you want a Free Trial Outfit and my valuable Book "Concerning the Hair," write your name and address on this Coupon and return to WM. CHAS. KEENE, President, Branch 538, Lorrimer Institute, Baltimore, Md.

THE RACYLE
PACEMAKER
Built To
Last a Life Time



Practical cycling economy has but one meaning—the Racyle Pacemaker. Built to last a life-time. Large 40-tooth front sprocket, roller chain and long 46 in. wheel base, make it easiest riding of all. Gun blue finish. A beauty to look upon. Tri-spring fork furnished without extra cost.

The **Racyle** Best
World's Bicycle

has 27.9 per cent. less pressure on its Crank Hanger Bearings and pushes farther and faster with less applied energy, than any ordinary bicycle. A new cone sleeve, a 1910 feature, gives tremendous strength and efficiency.

"Ray" Juveniles are most desirable for young people. We also manufacture the MUSKELMAN AMERICAN COASTER BRAKE, the smallest, simplest, lightest and strongest Brake made.

Beautiful 1910 Catalog AK and Pamphlet—"The Three Reasons," fully explaining Prize Problem condition, with handsome Racyle watch chain, and booklet—"The Armless Wonder," mailed for 2 cent stamp—sent FREE if you mention Bicycle Dealer in your town.

THE MIAMI CYCLE & MFG. CO.
Middletown, Ohio, U. S. A.

IT'S ALL IN THE CRANK HANGER

10 PENNIES LEAD
10 MEN TO
GET \$32,034.81

Fortunes made with Strange Invention. New, gigantic, money-making opportunity. No longer controlled by a few—now open to any man or woman. Astounding, but true: over \$2,000 in 2 weeks an actual record. Read the glorious news, how 10 men like yourself earned over \$32,000.00 simply because they had something everybody was longing, hoping, wishing for. Of this sum, Korstad (Farmer) sold \$2,212 in 2 weeks; Zimmerman (Farmer) orders \$3,556 in 39 days; Stoneman (Artist) sold \$2,451 in 42 days. No wonder Cushman says: "A man who can't sell your goods couldn't sell bread in a famine." But listen! Rasp (Agent) sold \$1,485 in 73 days; Juell (Clerk) \$6,800; Oviatt (Minister) \$4,000; Cook (Solicitor) \$4,000; Rogers (Surveyor) \$2,800; Hoard (Doctor) \$2,200; Hart \$5,000 and took 16 orders in 3 hours.

Rogers writes: Selling b's has got me one piece of property. Expect to get another. Hundreds already getting rich. You should too: why not? Experience don't matter. How easy—just show money yours—75% profit. Allen's Bath Apparatus gives every home a bath-room for \$6.50; all others \$15; yet do less. Think of it! No energizes water, 1 gallon ample; cleanses almost automatically; no plumbing. Could anything be more popular? It's irresistible. Reeson (Carpenter) saw 60 people—sold 65; result \$320. "Sell 8 out of 10 houses," writes Maroney (Clerk). **LET US START YOU** as exclusive agent, salesman, manager; cash or credit plan; all or spare time. Caution: This ad may not appear again. Territory going fast. Reader wake up; don't plod; get rich. Risk 1 cent now—a postal for free book, proofs and remarkable offer. **THE ALLEN MFG. CO., 1895 Allen Bldg, Toledo, O.** "Lucky I answered ad. Money coming fast." A. L. Me.

You Can Dress Well—
On \$100 A Week



Men's Fashionable Clothes
Made To Order after latest New York designs. We will trust any honest man anywhere. We guarantee a perfect fit. Send for our samples and book of latest New York fashions free.

EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., (Inc.)
America's Largest and Leading Merchant Tailors. Dept. L, 239 Broadway, through to No. 1 Park Place, New York City. Established 1885.


ON CREDIT BY MAIL

AGENTS—\$33.30 A WEEK



Why not make it? Jack Wood did it! He writes: "Hurry up! 100 more—sold first lot in 2 days—best seller I ever saw." Hundreds of agents earning money—\$5.60 worth of tools for the price of one. Wonderful invention—drop forged from finest steel. Nickel Plated all over. Astonishing low price to agents—1.20 ordered by one man. Get our grand confidential proposition quick. Sample free—don't delay—experience not needed—write at once. **THOMAS MFG. CO., 2214 Wayne St., DAYTON, OHIO**

LEARN TO DRAW



We positively guarantee proficiency or return your money by our new method of quickly teaching cartooning, commercial designing, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, sheet metal pattern drafting, in your own home by mail. Pay tuition on easy terms. Write today for full particulars and say which you wish to learn and write now. **Acme School of Drawing, 3567 St. Kalamazoo, Mich.**

BARODA FLASH Like GENUINE



Day or night. You can own a Diamond equal in brilliancy to any genuine stone at one-thirtieth the cost. **BARODA DIAMONDS** in Solid Gold Rings stand acid test and expert examination. We guarantee them. See them first, then pay. Catalogue Free. Patent Ring Measure included for FIVE 2-cent stamps. **THE BARODA COMPANY, Dept. B 12, 230 North State St., Chicago.**

The End of the Story.

Half an hour later she awoke, wound the clock, put out the cat, and went thoughtfully to bed.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 373.)

F. J. R. Salem, Mass.: Nothing is known of either on Wall Street.

Short, Batavia, N. Y.: 1. It is never wise to sell on a depressed market. In time the copper market will revive. Then you can probably escape a loss.

A., Chicago, Ill.: The rivalry in the publication business is keen. It is a case of "the survival of the fittest." The proposition is therefore highly speculative.

S., Newark, N. J.: 1. All the leading New York bank stocks are regarded as safe, but not very productive investments. 2. If American Malt were assured of its 5 per cent. dividends it would sell much higher. It is a speculation, not an investment.

Youngster, Toledo, O.: 1. Begin with a five-share lot and see how your plan works. 2. A number of brokers, members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, make a specialty of small lots and issue daily market letters. Write to J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., 74 Broadway, New York, for their "Circular A-22" and to John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York, for their "Odd-Lot Circular B."

Spec, Trenton, N. J.: 1. A good deal of money has been made in trust company stocks, but there is no longer much of a speculation in those of our large cities in the East. 2. The Jefferson Trust Co. of McAlester, Okla., pays 12 per cent. per annum and the shares, par value \$25, are selling at \$37.50. W. D. Hord, the Eastern representative, at 334 Fifth Ave., New York, will give you the reports and references.

New York, April 7, 1910.

JASPER.

Health in the Public School.

POOR teeth are a prolific cause of ill-health among children, according to recent school reports. With this fact in mind, Senator McManus has introduced a bill in the Legislature to establish dental stations in New York City for school children up to the age of fourteen who are unable to pay for treatment. We have already a national organization to promote the public health, and some fine work has been done to stamp out the "white plague"; but we have hardly begun to realize the splendid field offered by our public schools for the promotion of national health. Why is it not feasible to secure through our schools not only intelligent citizens for the future, but men and women physically sound as well?

The Bureau of Municipal Research of the District of Columbia has gathered data for 358 cities in forty-two States. Of this number, only 148 cities were making any attempt to discover transmissible disease, 227 were examining defective vision, 171 were examining for breathing troubles, and only 117 for bad teeth. The influence of good teeth upon health and of proper breathing upon mental ability can no longer be questioned. It has been discovered, too, that many dull and stupid children were so simply because they were underfed. When properly nourished they become eager and bright. It has always been known that, in order to keep a horse strong and spirited, a diet of water and hay is not enough. He must have oats. It is now shown that a child in school must have a well-balanced diet not alone to be physically strong, but as much in order to be mentally alert. The movement in some cities, therefore, to provide a nourishing lunch at a nominal price for school children who are poorly fed at home is a forward step in education.

We have been dealing with material problems, our mines and forests, our farms and factories, in a scientific way. What valid objection can there be to taking up every phase of our educational problem in the same scientific manner? Suppose it does cost the State a few thousand dollars. When one considers the tremendous burden the deficient and delinquent classes are to society, it is the most sensible sort of economy for the State to spend a small part of that amount in dealing during childhood with those who, if not attended to at that time, would probably swell the number of deficient and delinquent adults. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Our free schools have always been looked upon as the hope of the nation, and this hope will be given broader foundations as the pioneer efforts to secure good health for school children extend from our most progressive cities throughout the States.

Practical Sick-room Don'ts.

THESE are a few practical hints for conduct in the sick-room, culled from a well-known medical journal. If they are carefully followed, they will increase considerably the comfort of the invalid.

"Don't talk to a sick person about similar cases that have resulted fatally or that have left the patient with some disagreeable reminder of the disease.

"Don't go into a sick-room with a long face and talk in a doleful voice. It will give the patient such a nervous turn that your visit will do more harm than good.

"Porosknit"
Summer Underwear
FOR MEN **FOR BOYS**



Most comfortable because it feels like nothing at all in hot weather. Surprisingly durable—elastic. Cools the body.

FOR MEN Any style Shirts and Drawers per garment **50c**
FOR BOYS 25c
Union Suits, \$1.00 for Men, 50c for Boys.

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"Don't tiptoe or whisper in the room or just outside the door. Walk as lightly and as quietly as possible without making a visible effort to do so.

"When having the care of a patient, don't neglect to air the room as often as necessary to keep it fresh and wholesome.

"Don't leave an array of bottles and glasses in sight of the patient.

"Don't use hard water for bathing the patient. If rain water cannot be procured, use borax to soften the hard water.

"Don't use highly scented soap for the bath. A little pure castile soap in the water that has been softened with borax is all that is necessary.

"Don't use coarse or nickel dishes for the food. Always have the tray cover and napkin spotless, and the dishes as dainty as possible. Try to have one unexpected kind of food for each meal. These little surprises are very agreeable to the patient."

Cotton-seed Flour.

THAT it is an "ill wind which blows nobody good" is illustrated by the fact that the high cost of living has resulted already in efforts to introduce new and cheaper articles of food. For twenty years experiments have been going on quietly in Texas with flour made from cotton seed, and the prevailing high prices have brought forward this new claimant to the attention of thoughtful people. It may be that the cotton plant will be to the temperate zone what the date palm has been to tropical regions—a source of supply for both clothing and food. When any new food is being popularized, prejudice always blocks the path. Both the potato and tomato had to fight their way into favor, and cotton-seed flour will not at once become popular, though there should be no more objection to cotton for food than to corn or wheat. The cost of the new flour is said to be only fifty or seventy-five per cent. of that of cereals, while its nutritive value is declared to be from five to seven times as great. Analysis shows that cotton-seed flour contains thirty-seven per cent. more protein than wheat flour, and, though it is deficient to the extent of forty-four per cent. in carbohydrates, the lack easily can be remedied by the use of vegetables or sugar. In Germany potato flour has been used for some time, and there are doubtless many new forms of food awaiting only necessity or ingenuity to bring them into common use. The high price of meats has already brought out the fact that, in nutritive value, the cheaper cuts contain as much as, and in some instances more than, the high-priced cuts, and that there are ways of cooking which make them as appetizing as the higher grades. And if we get a new and cheaper flour also, it may be worth, in the end, all the hardship caused by the advance in living expenses.

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Let the "Frisco Frolic" Serve an Educational Purpose

By Ed. A. Goewey.



greatest season in the history of America's mightiest sport.

We regret that this issue must be sent to press some days before THE DAY, but we'll be with you at the big show. Next week we'll look over all the teams as they frame up at the openings, and, judging by that and the "dope" from the training camps, we'll do our best to figure out how the teams are likely to finish by the time the last bell rings on the season of 1910.

Run along now, buy your score cards early, and here's hoping the day will be a fine one.

"Take it from one who knows that God's country lies south of the Harlem River, east of the Hudson, north of New York Bay, and west of the East River. If you don't live there, 'you are only camping out.'"

Hey! hold on there, you Chicago bunch, and you, too, my hearties from Quakertown, St. Louis, Denver, 'Frisco and hundreds of other places. Just a minute before you begin frothing at the mouth and getting out your hammers. Go back and read that sentence over again carefully. Ah! we thought so. Now you notice the quotation marks.

No, indeed! that bunch of "bunk" never emanated from your friend, the Old Fan. Nay, nay! If I had been guilty of spouting so much foolishness in so few words, I'd journey to one of the moist boundaries of "God's country" and jump in.

That expression, boys, is quoted from a letter that is one of the exhibits in a controversy now going on between its writer and the Kansas City Post, as to the respective merits of New York City and the West as places of residence.

The writer of the letter signed himself "J. A. R.," a most significant and pertinent, if not wisely selected, combination of letters. For brevity's sake we will refer to Mr. Wise Guy as "Jar," and let it go at that.

As about seventy-eight millions of the eighty million inhabitants of these little old United States live outside of the heaven-blessed country included within the limits set by "Jar," we want to say a few words for the enlightenment of the "outsiders." The "Western" end of the argument is being handled without gloves, and truthfully, too, by a clever little woman who formerly did newspaper work in New York, and she is being backed up by a managing editor who knows "who's who" and "what's what" in the metropolis, because he lived and labored here.

The lady's argument has simply been that the West (and, in fact, most any section outside of New York City proper) offers superior advantages for those who want to live in their own homes, have grass and trees and flowers about them, and plenty of play room for their children. She holds that an abundance of room, splendid health and a chance to live near enough to one's friends to see them at least once a year are preferable to dwelling in an overcrowded city, in the midst of heat, dust and odors, and probably not having an intimate friend or relative within a radius of several miles.

"Jar," at the conclusion of his letter, gave his address. We will omit the exact number, but for the benefit of those living in New York who want a good laugh we will state that the chosen home of the gentleman who wants to live in the heart of "God's country" is on Twenty-eighth Street, very near Eighth Avenue. You of the "West" don't get the full meaning and humor of this as we who live here do, but we will tell a few facts about the neighborhood for your benefit. Across the street from "Jar's" address stand the saloon and "the pump" where a more or less popular chief of police was wont, in the old days, to meet in conference the angels of this heaven-blessed district for discussion. And—oh, it's a shame to tell it!—right past the doors of Mr. "Jar" runs one of the lines of horse cars that still disgrace the metropolis. Even New Yorkers laugh at these cars and refer to them as the "perambulating Noah's arks," and to the animals that draw them as the "animated boneyards." To the east of the castle site selected by "Jar" lie the "White Way," the "Tenderloin," and some of the worst negro rendezvous in the city. Not so very far away to the north and west you will find "San Juan Hill," where negroes and whites amuse themselves by occasional pitched battles in the streets, and "Hell's Kitchen," where the wearing of a clean shirt is excuse enough to start a fight with some of its habitués. To the west are tenements and factories, and to the south mostly business houses, large and small. Hardly an idea for a "God's country" that would suit most of us!

Understand, we are not writing this as a knock on New York in general, and our purpose in getting at the truth of this matter will be shown before the end of this page is reached. However, when this thing came to our attention, we couldn't let slip the opportunity to "speak right out in meeting." We claim, without a minute's hesitation, that New York is the great American city commercially, and that it is the center of the

amusement and the publishing business. That is the reason most of us are here, not because of its beauties; for it has so few that a large proportion of New York workers (when they can afford it) live outside of the whirl of business, in places where they can have breathing space and have real grass, trees and flowers about them. Why, "Jar," you know and we know that the owners of half the beautiful mansions in New York only occupy them a couple of months a year during the opera season. With the first breath of spring they are turned over to caretakers, and their possessors fly to the mountains, the camps, Europe or the fashionable resorts. They don't want the heat, smells, dust and humidity of a summer in the metropolis.

And so when a New Yorker sets up a claim that Manhattan Island is "God's country," he is either trying to prove that he is the greatest joker of the age, that he is prejudiced to the superlative degree, or that he is grossly ignorant of what there really is in North America "west of the Harlem River."

"Jar" dwells with feeling upon the sublime conveniences of flats. Fine! Oh, the joys of the average New York flat! You who have lived in them will get the full force of this line of humor. The "beautiful flats, with everything on one floor," after you have climbed the Alps-like steps to reach them! And then there is the polite New York janitor! Ha, ha, fellow-flat-dwellers! it "sure is to laugh."

Then "Jar" draws a delightful picture of the beauties of Riverside Drive, with its magnificent outlook. But "Jar" forgets to tell that the artistic New Yorkers have permitted an immense gas tank to be built on the Drive within a stone's throw and as a companion monument to the tomb of General Grant. And also that to get that beautiful view across the Hudson your Riverside Drive dwellers must first look across the railroad tracks of the freight roads that enter New York.

We have spent many, many years of our life right here in New York, but we have also traveled some around these United States and lived in other cities.

Poor "Jar"! Spend four dollars some Sunday and go down to Philadelphia and see Fairmount Park.

The Sure Cure.

WHEN you're feeling sour and ugly
And most everything goes wrong,
When you see things through blue glasses
And for solitude are strong,
When you don't enjoy your dinner
And you want to quit your job,
And you're sure your girl don't love you,
In fact, feel like "old hob"—

Why—

Just hike out to a ball game,
Mingle with the "bleacher boys,"
Fill your stomach full of peanuts,
Yell and make a lot of noise,
Do some "fanning" with your neighbors,
And before the game's half through,
You'll forget that you're the little
Boy that recently felt blue—
That's the cure, kid, that for you!

ED. A. GOEWY.

If you take an automobile and travel all day long you may be able to see quite a lot of it. Then go back and walk around the biggest park on Manhattan Isle and feel sorry for yourself. Go to Detroit and see what a clean city really looks like. Go to Cleveland and note what a parkway system actually is. Drop down to Cincinnati and find a place where things are just as lively at midnight as they are in New York,

and also look over their fire department. Keep on your journeying. Go to Chicago and see the same hustle and bustle you like here, a magnificent park system, and hundreds of other things that you don't know exist. Then on to St. Louis and see one of the prettiest residential cities in the world. You'll see a few parks there that will open your eyes. And note the grass and flowers in front of most of the homes, the happy people chatting on porches, not lying out of upper windows or sitting cramped on fire escapes to catch a little fresh air. Keep right on to Kansas City, against which your principal knocks have been aimed. There you will find some parks, residences and signs of business that may convince you that the "campers out" are not so badly off, after all. Take a look at what is recognized as the premier fire-fighting system in the United States. Just ask if K. C. or New York first installed trolley cars and if they still run horse cars through the heart of their business district, as we do here.

And while we are talking about Missouri, old boy "Jar," do you know that if you built a fence around that State, within the fence everything is grown and manufactured that the inhabitants could possibly need? It's a fact, though, even if you don't know it.

We could keep right on with you, "Jar," telling places of interest clear to the coast and then back home, either by way of the North or the South.

Now, listen, and we'll tell you why we pushed this little lecture into the sporting page. It is simply this: On July 4th next, as you know, there is going to be a sparring contest between James J. Jeffries and J. Arthur Johnson, in San Francisco, which is in the State of California, on the Pacific coast. Every railroad in the country is going to carry people to that encounter at very low rates. Now, if you and a few thousand other "cocksure" but provincial New Yorkers will take advantage of the reduction and travel to the Western coast, you'll come back much wiser than you were when you left "God's country."

Some of your friends will see five cows, sheep, etc., for the first time in their lives, and realize how much they look like those they have seen in pictures. And the animals will not bite them if they stick close to the cars. Let the good work proceed, and let the Jeffries-Johnson contest be not only an excuse for sport and frolic, but let it serve as an educational feature.

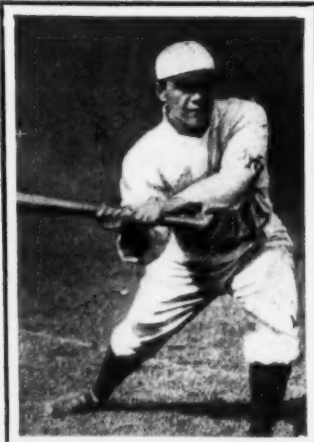
And, now, before we leave you, oh, "Jar," figure out and see if you can name half a dozen men of your acquaintance, actually born in your "God's country," outside of policemen and Tammany politicians, who are making first-class incomes. You know and I know that it has been the fellows from the "camping out" districts who have made Manhattan what it is to-day, commercially, theatrically, artistically and about every other way except politically.

The Giants did well in every department in their spring exhibition games except with the stick. The pitchers showed far better than they did a year ago, but the hitting must be improved a lot if McGraw's boys expect to be in the pennant fight. It was for the purpose of adding to the hitting strength of his team that Johnny traded Herzog and Collins to Boston for Becker.

Well, we'll soon know whether Kling's lay-off did him any real harm.

J. Arthur Johnson continues to train in interviews, but spends little time doing so elsewhere. At a recent celebration at his home in Chicago in honor of his thirty-second birthday, it is said that Johnson ably assisted in keeping the fizzy water flowing. The black fighter is a wonderful athlete, and professes to hold Jeff rather lightly, but if he doesn't get down to real training soon he'll run up against an astronomical demonstration in 'Frisco on July Fourth that will certainly astonish him.

Jeffries will be thirty-five years old on April 15, and it's a good bet that he won't spend the day celebrating the occasion by taking part in a wine party. Jeff knows too well the disadvantages of high living.

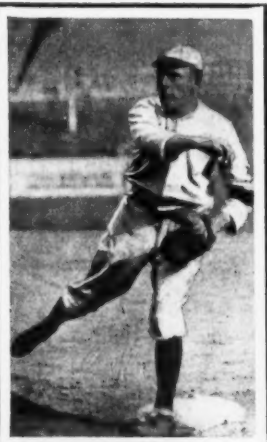


"BIG CHIEF" MYERS.

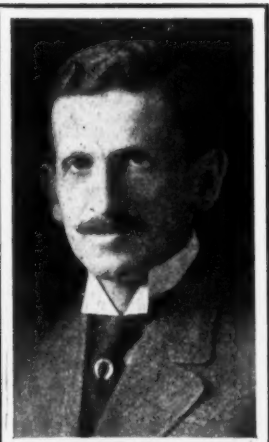
This trio has been selected by Manager McGraw to do the catching for the Giants this year.



"ADMIRAL" SCHLEI.



"KID" WILSON.



BARNEY DREYFUSS,
Whose Pirates are sure to be in the pennant fight this year.



"HANS" LOBERT,
Who will be a 1910 standby for the Reds.



HUGHEY JENNINGS,
Who promises the Tigers will win another pennant this year.



There are no idle rich in this country today—no leisure class. It is asked of every man—what is he doing? Life has a meaning. Men are up and dressed betimes—and shaved.

The Gillette Safety Razor is a symbol of the age—it is the most democratic thing in the world. The rich man is not shaved in bed by his valet as he was a generation ago. He uses a Gillette and he shaves himself—in three minutes.

Get up—get busy—get a Gillette. Don't be an effeminate dawdler and let another man shave you. There is more boost in a Gillette shave at 6.30 than there is in a cocktail at nine.

Buy a Gillette and take a brace. It costs \$5.00 but it lasts a lifetime.

Write and we'll send you a pamphlet—Dept. A.

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